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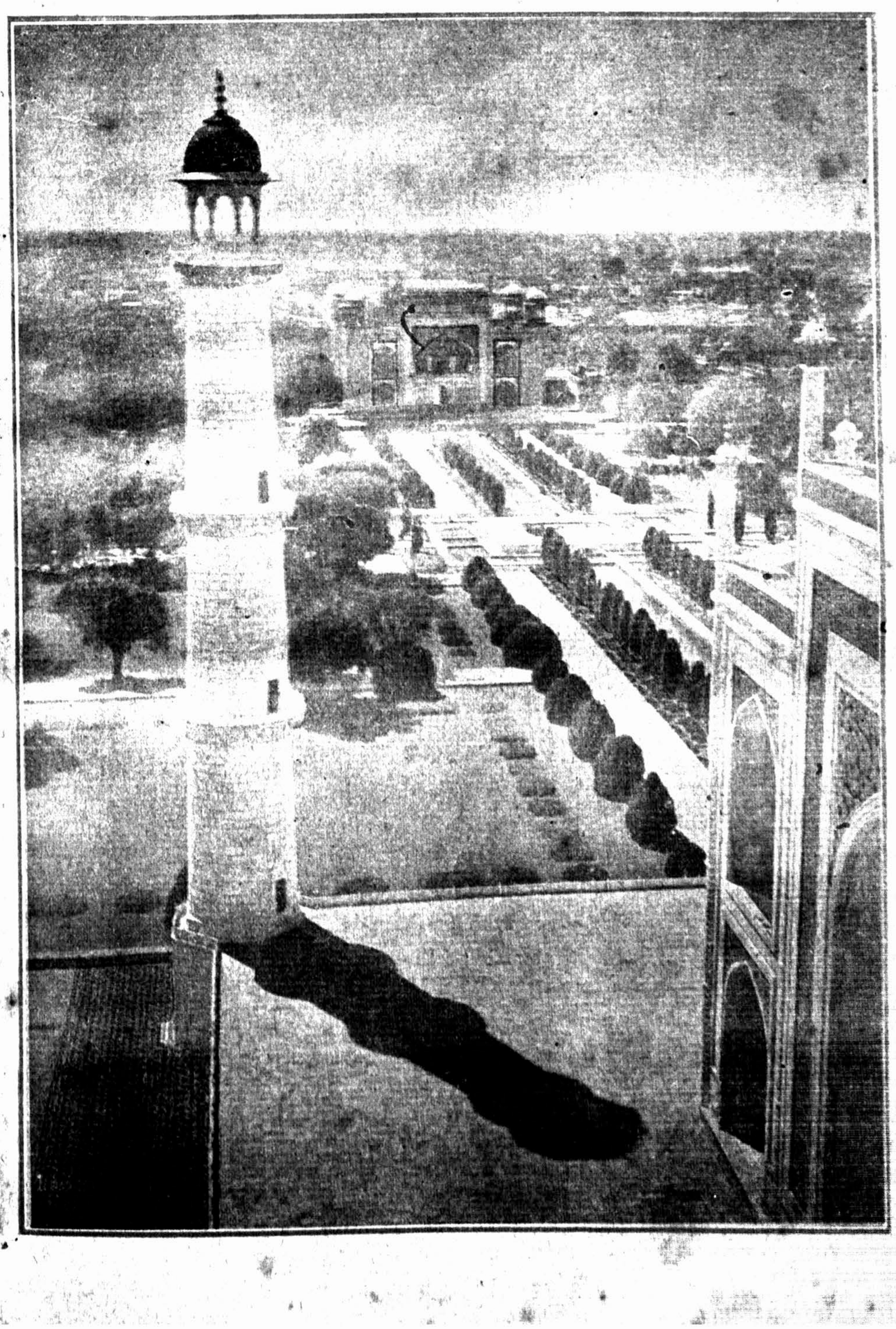
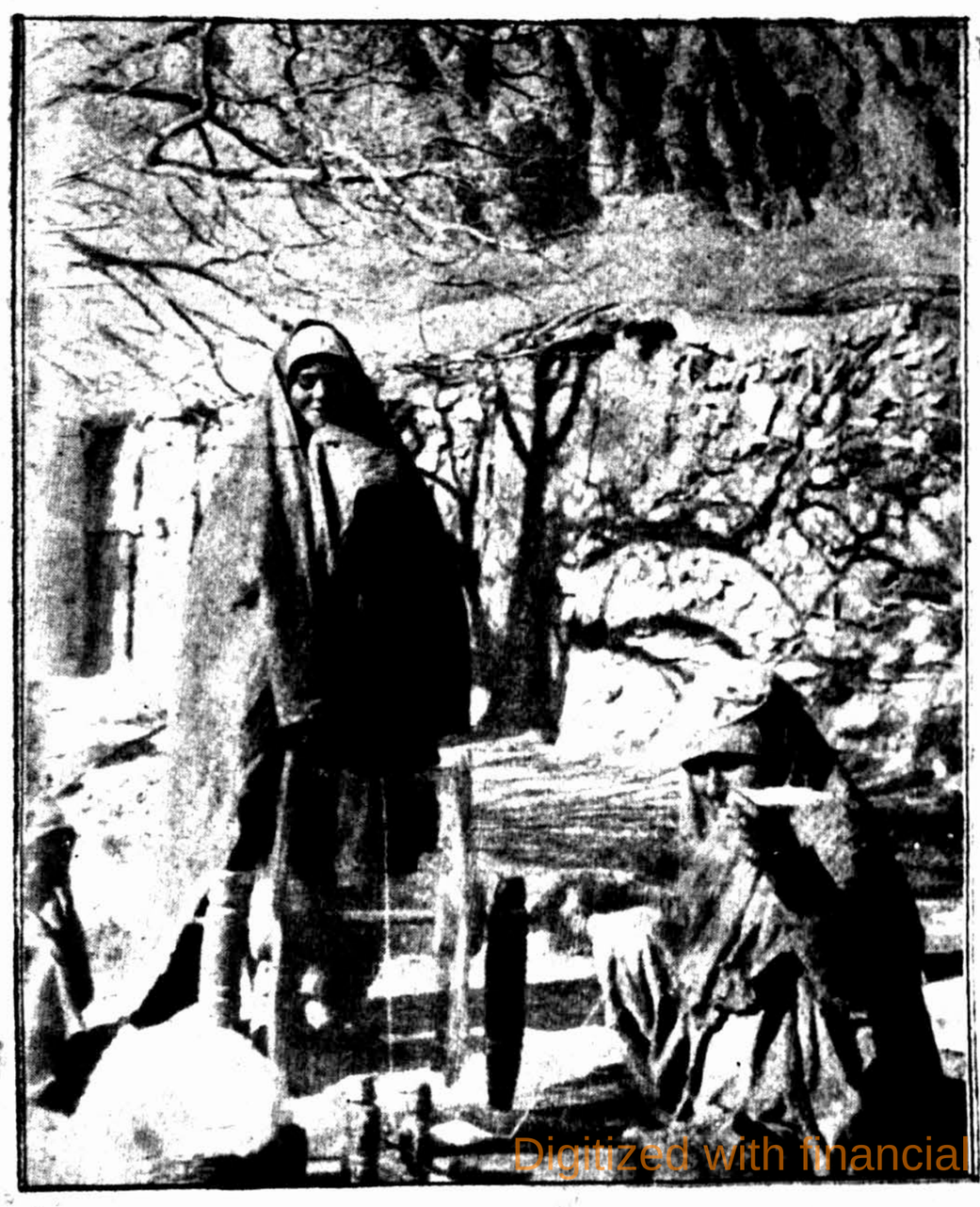


CHARMING SETTING OF THE TAJ

His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore photographed during his state ride on his birthday celebrations. Prince Jayachamaraja Wodeyar, the heir-apparent, is seen riding by the side of the Maharajah.

The village well is usually a bee-hive of activity.

Miss Indira Nehru photographed in Malaya.



Iranian Spinners.

In a reminiscent mood: Miss Indira Nehru with Jawahar's book.

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(See Pages 24 & 25)

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BOMBAY: JULY 11, 1937

"WILD CARGO"

BY FRANK BUCK WITH EDWARD ANTHONY

"SPIT FIRE II", FIERCEST OF THREE BLACK LEOPARDS

CHAPTER FOUR

Mystery and cussedness combine to make the black leopard the most fascinating of all animals. Of all the carnivora known to man he is the one about whom there is the least available information. Of only one thing are those who have had anything to do with him sure: that he is the meanest and most vicious of the great cats.

Not much of the meager store of information that has been recorded on this little-known animal is accurate. An important zoological work—reliable in most respects—devoted a few vague lines to the black leopard, winding up by declaring him to be most plentiful in southern India. This is incorrect, for there are more black leopards in the Malay Peninsula than anywhere else in the world.

Only those who have had first-hand experience with the animal have any real information. Having brought back twenty black leopards to the United States, I feel qualified to discuss the subject; though I frankly admit that I am as mystified as anyone by the principal riddle connected with them. This has to do with their rapid increase in the Malay Peninsula, where to-day the black far outnumber the spotted leopards, and where spotted leopards are constantly producing black leopards, where the reverse is an unusual occurrence. Nowhere else is there a condition comparable to this. In India, Africa, southern China and other places where the leopard is plentiful the tawny-coloured cats have on rare occasions been known to produce a black cub and it is only in Malaya that this phenomenon has developed to the point of practically establishing a true species of black leopard. No one knows what's done it. Some scientists attribute it to the climate. Others cite it as another example of nature's protective colour scheme, for the jungles of Malaya are heavier and darker than other habitats of the leopard. But nobody has a very convincing explanation to offer.

A Sport

The black leopard is a "sport"—that is, a spontaneous deviation from type. What there was originally in the make-up of these first black "throw-offs" in the Malay jungle that eventually resulted in the freaks outnumbering the originals is a zoological mystery that may never be solved. If the present rate of change continues, all the leopards of the Malay Peninsula will be black in a few hundred years. A strange-sounding statement to many. Not so to the student who knows that all animal life is constantly undergoing transformation and that the tapir is the only beast that, through the ages, has experienced no evolutionary change.

In 1921 I had an order for a pair of black leopards—"perfect specimens, with flawless teeth, and no blemishes of any kind" was what the agreement called for—from the New York Zoological Park, placed by Dr. Raymond L. Ditmars, Curator of Mammals and Reptiles. This meant a trip to that section of the cave-country of the Malay Peninsula which lies between the northern border of Johore and Kuala Lumpur, capital of the Federated Malay States. It is here that the black leopard is most plentiful—in a queer-looking stretch of country that consists of a series of rocky formations, nestled in heavy jungle. The caves are like bubbles in the rocks, ranging all the way from openings just large enough to shelter a single animal to the famous Batu Caverns inside of which, at more than one point, a ten-story building could be comfortably stowed.

This district is also ideal for pythons, gibbons, argus pheasants and small jungle-cats; and as I had quite a few orders for representatives of these species, there was plenty of work to occupy my time.

The black leopards, however comprised my main business. Accompanied by Ali, my Number One Malay boy, I picked up a group of trappers in a native settlement. Returning to the vicinity of the caves, the boy and I put the natives to work building leopard traps at points which we designated.

A trap of this kind is built of logs. There are two compartments, one of which is baited with a young goat which bleats frantically for its mother soon after it is left in the trap, the surest way of attracting a leopard's attention. The goat is in no danger for it is in the compartment which the enemy cannot reach, but it has some anxious moments. The principle of this trap is very simple. When the leopard enters the outer compartment he kicks a string, in the process releasing a peg holding a trap door which drops from above.

We had six traps out, with a group of natives detailed to look after each one. Our efforts eventually yielded three black leopards—two males and one female. But it was slow work, one of the captives circling the trap five nights in succession before he decided to enter. This most cautious of the three was the one I was particularly anxious to get, as he was the biggest of the lot. Only once had I seen a black leopard comparable to him in size and ferocity. This was a demon that tried one day to separate me from a finger as we plowed through the China Sea rounding the north end of Luzon. I was watering him when we got into the edge of a heavy gale. The ship—the small freighter West Caddao—gave a sudden lurch, as ships will do in these treacherous waters, and I was thrown violently against the bars of the cage. The black scoundrel inside lashed out the second I hit the bars, just managing to dig a claw through my right index finger near the palm, narrowly missing the bone. Unable to free my finger any other way, I yanked it loose. The resulting injury, of which I still bear the scar, is one of those things regarded as commonplace in the field of wild animal collecting.

The biggest of my three trapped blackies was so much like the rascal that tried to de-finger me that I found myself calling him Spitfire, the name someone had given the other. If anything, Spitfire II was a little bigger than his predecessor, which means that he weighed about 185 pounds. Most full-grown males range from 125 to 150 pounds. The females run from 90 to 100. Which is another way of saying that black leopards are about the same size as the spotted variety. While on the subject of spots it might be well to point out the curious fact that beneath his ebony coat the black leopard is also spotted, although these spots can be seen only in a very bright light.

No Easy Job

My three trapped prizes were in anything but a peaceful frame of mind. They plunged about wildly inside the log enclosures, emitting bloodcurdling snarls of rage. As I watched their performance I couldn't help recalling the desparing shrugs of animal trainers of my acquaintances whenever the subject of black leopards came up. All of them agreed that it was futile to attempt to tame this most diabolical of cats. The demons didn't want to be tamed. And besides it was too dangerous. Handling lions and tigers was easy by comparison.

To my knowledge, the only man who ever succeeded in training a black leopard for an animal act was Louis Roth, now chief trainer for the Luna Parq Zoo in Los Angeles which supplies most of the animals that appear in the movies. This was one I had sold to the Al G. Barnes Circus, which Roth then served as trainer, Louis will tell you himself, however, that the specimen was one that I delivered before it was full-grown and that he started practising his persuasive arts on it before it had a chance to develop its full quota of mean traits.

Getting the trapped trio into cages was no easy job. This was done in each case by placing an open cage against the trap and driving the prisoner in with poles after the trap door had been raised.

Spitfire II was by far the toughest of the three to handle. Two or three times he bit off the end of the stick with which he was being prodded, hurling himself upon it with all the savagery in his make-up, and insisting with every fiber of his being that he had no intention of giving up his freedom.

The cages employed were the native variety, consisting of logs dowelled and lashed together with rattan. Not a single nail is used in making these containers. Spitfire II kept up a terrific rumpus even after we get him caged, and he worked away with claws and teeth at the lashings until we had to reinforce and double each rattan strip to prevent his tearing the box to pieces.

(To Be Continued)

Photo from the Van Beuren-Frank Buck Motion Picture, "Bring 'Em Back Alive"

COUSINS IN FACT AND IN CUSSEDNESS

Black Leopard (Meanest and Most Vicious of Great Cats") and Spotted Relative

(Copyright).

Personality Who Defies Analysis

Michael Collins: Statesman Or Gangster?

It is easy to understand why Sir Robert Walpole in his last illness said to his wife, when she offered to read to him: "Yes, anything but history." No one who has been behind the scenes of public life can be ignorant, of the falseness of nearly all that passes for historical writing.

It is almost impossible to get at the truth of matters which are in the experience of living people. Nobody knows, for instance, whether at the outbreak of war in 1914 Bethmann-Hollweg called the Treaty guaranteeing Belgium's inviolability "a scrap of paper" (in English) or 'ein Stuckchen Papier' or 'ein Fetzen Papier.' Bethmann-Hollweg said he used the last of these three expressions. Goschen, the British Ambassador, to whom the German Chancellor was talking, is reported to have told me one person that the conversation was in English and to have told another that it was in German! If we cannot know for certain what has been said and done in our own time, how can we hope to be sure about events and sayings of long ago? asks Hamilton Fyfe in "John O'London's Weekly."

THE ELUSIVE TRUTH

Personalities are especially hard to disentangle from the eulogies of fervent admirers on the one hand, and the denigrations of hostile wintesses on the other. Genius is required to create a living character out of documents, letters, extracts from newspapers, the gossip of acquaintances; and genius is almost always unable to refrain from carrying the creative process too far. There has as yet been no Life of either Gladstone or Disraeli which exhibits either as a credible human being

I am sure no one under sixty has got any clear notion of Parnell. As to Michael Collins—who is considered by many both in Ireland and elsewhere to have been the greatest Irish leader since Parnell—if Mr. Frank O'Connor's biography. 'The Big Fellow' (Nelson, 10s. 6d.), is to be relied on, he was less of a statesman than a gangster of the Chicago type, who had opponents "put on the spot" or "taken for a ride" without the slightest compunction, or doubt as to this being the correct technique for a "patriot"' to follow.

Not that Mr. O'Connor wishes to belittle Collins. He aims, on the contrary, at holding him up to admiration as a hero. But the effect of his book on me is to make me ask: What was it that made Collins heroic, and where are the qualities which I am to admire? The only piece of practical politics that he engaged in was the arrangement of the Treaty, and of that he made a complete mess, dividing the Irish into two factions, reopening the civil war, alienating the sympathies of many in England who were anxious to give Ireland a square deal, and putting his country back under the domination of a man whose chief aim was not to offend the Church.

WHY HE FAILED.

If Collins had been of the same stamp as Parnell, he would have seized power from the fumbling hands of his rival, de Valera, and have sent that prim, pedagogical personage back to his school. He would have made peace with England on the lines which he saw to be necessary. He would have had the courage to stand alone. He was too sentimental, too impetuous, too little self-disciplined, too ignorant of the world and the people in it, to be a successful leader in a time of crisis. For all his old-maidish fussiness, de Valera was the better man of the two.

Collins "had one of those queer lightning minds which never halt before a word or a decision. De Valera fidgeted and brooded over every sentence like a hen on an egg." Collins disliked and despised him. Yet he ended by joining up with him, when he ought to have been kicking him downstairs. That is what a born leader would have done, and if Collins had done, it, there is little doubt that the consequences would have been better for Ireland than those which have followed the setting-up of a theocracy with a narrow-minded but unswerving fanatic as its titular head.

ENERGY WITHOUT IMAGINATION

The impression left on me by this book is that Collins had immense energy, but next to no intellect, and very little imagination. There must have been something arresting about him.

People still describe the way in which one became aware of his presence, even when he was not visible, through that uncomfortable magnetism of the very air, a tingling of the nerves. Each of his gestures had a purposeful monumental quality, and his face that strange lightning which evaded the photographers...One had the impression of a temperament impatient of all restraint, even that imposed from within, exploding in jerky gestures, oaths jests, laughter; so vital that, like his facial expression, it evades analysis.

Those who fell under his influence "became intoxicated; work seemed easier, danger slighter, the impossible receded." But there were many on whom he had an exasperating effect. He was abrupt in manner. He did not say Good morning or Good night, he did not shake hands. "avoided anything in the least savouring of formality." Yet he was kind at times. Not only with an impulsive kindness, but with a wish to do the decent thing; and he would take trouble to do it. So he had enthusiastic followers.

For all his apparent bullying, no one could attract or hold devotion as he could. Perhaps because of the bullying. He took the simplest men, men whom no one in the world had ever attached importance to, and made them feel that the littlest thing they performed was a matter of life and death. Before him, after him, none could give them the same sense of responsibility, and their devotion to him was no greater than his to them. Passionate, virbrating, that tenderness of his runs through the whole story of his brief life.

THEY WRESTLED FOR IT.

The example of it which Mr. O'Connor gives is oddly unconvincing. One of his assistants was going on a dangerous task and wanted something that belonged to Collins as a parting gift. He fixed on a fountain-pen. At first Collins snapped: "You won't get it." Then he snapped: "I'll wrestle you for it."

For a while they wrestled on the floor. Collins was powerful enough to have thrown him across the room. Instead he let himself be pinned down, and Barrett went off triumphantly with the pen. Collins, too, had a sense of poetry.

In such violent exercises he often indulged. He was, on one side of him, "a larky youth." On another he was a careful office manager, "naturally a great business man."

He shouldered his responsibilities in a thoroughly business-like way. This energetic man who

Michael Collins, from the bust by F. Doyle-Jones.

kept a file for every transaction, who insisted on supervising every detail, and went nowhere without his secretary, bore very little resemblance to the Collins of legend, and none at all to the revolutionary of fiction. He ran the whole revolution as though it were a great business concern, ignoring all the rules. . . .

DICKENSIAN CHRISTMASES

He was many-sided, however He read a good deal, went to the Abbey Theatre, attended race-meetings, "where he rubbed shoulders with British officers and Secret Service men." He was fond of good cheer.

His Christmases were always Dickensian, with plenty of drink, good food, relaxed discipline, and wholesale good humour. It was a busy time for his secretary. There were the seamen, each of whom got a five-pound note and, if they were free, an invitation to meet him in a pub. (They had helped to get de Valera ashore on his return from America). There were presents to be purchased for the scores of people who had helped him during the year, the women who had sheltered him, the detectives who had given information. . . . Then, so far as possible, he paid each of his friends a short visit. It is almost impossible to suggest what toll his friends took of Collins in time, trouble, and thoughtfulness.

All this builds up a picture, but not a picture of a great man. A bold man, a resourceful man, a man who got away time after time from the police, the soldiers, the Black-and-Tans, by sheer effrontery. A ruthless man, too; one who signed death-warrants without hesitation when he believed it necessary to put obstacles out of the way or to avenge the killing of his own men. He did not enjoy this side of his work. It was, to put it plainly, a disgusting mode of carrying on a rebellion. He claimed to be "a builder, not a destroyer" and said that "he got rid of people only when they hindered his work." But, however little one may admire or sympathize with Sir Henry Wilson, one cannot read without abhorrence the story of Collins's discussing his assassination with the two gunmen who shot him at the door of his house in London.

A SICKENING STORY.

The whole story of the years covered by the book, 1916-1922, sickens one with its futility, its savagery, its failure to produce any outstanding figure on either side. It may be true, as Mr. O'Connor asserts, that it was Mr. Lloyd George's effort to force conscription on the Irish that "turned the Volunteers from a political minority into a national army," gave Griffith's Moderates as well as the old Parliamentary Party "a blow from which they were never to recover," and so started the hideous strife, which is here so vividly brought before us. It may well be that the Irish chose de Valera—"tall, thin, sallow, with a drooping mouth set in firm lines and a colourless face which rarely smiled"—chose him as the Germans chose Hitler, because they wanted a leader, any leader, who would show them how to hit back at the English after their foolish reprisals for the 1916 rising.

RECTOR WEDS CHORUS GIRL

After Three Months' Romance

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The Rev. Stewart B. Priston, 55-year-old Rector of Bacton, returned to his rectory last night with his 17-year-old bride to attend the parish fete to-day.

Recently he was married to Miss Hilda Hall, a chorus girl, of Claxton-grove, Fulham, at St. Paul's Church, Hammersmith. Only a few friends of the bride attended the ceremony, and although the rector's parishoners were aware of the romance three months ago, the wedding date had kept a close secret.

Mr. Priston met Miss Hall four years ago when he was preaching in an Ipswich church. She was in a pantomime at Ipswich.

Mr. Priston told me to-day how his friendship with the 13-year-old juvenile actress grew

"I have always been interested in the stage, particularly juvenile acting," he said, "and for years, whenever there was a juvenile troupe appearing in the district, I used to take them out for picnics and to tea.

"It was on such an excursion as this that I met Miss Hall some years ago. I took her, with other young performers and their matrons, out to a tea-party.

SAW HER IN LONDON

"Even at that young age her personality impressed me.

"Subsequently I saw some of the young actors and actresses, including Miss Hall, in London. We became very friendly

"Then I realised that she was no longer a juvenile.

"We took a greater interest in each other, and when I was left alone in this rectory with 22 rooms and 13 acres of ground—my maid had an accident and my gardener was ill—I felt so entirely alone I thought the best thing we could do, in spite of the difference in age, was to settle down together.

"Miss Hall has stayed here before, and people in the village know her well. We are now hoping to settle down very happily in the parish and work together in doing something for the young people who need our help."

Mr. Priston told me that he and his wife would not be leaving for their honeymoon until Thursday.

"We have a fete here, and we are going to stay until it is over," he said. "Then we are going to Cologne and up the Rhine."

CONCERT PARTY PLAN

Mrs. Priston said:

"I am very happy. During the time we have known each other we have had many interests in common. I intend to devote the future to helping my husband in his parish work.

The people here are well known to me, and we both hope to do a lot for the young people.

"As far as my stage work is concerned, I don't suppose I shall see the footlights against. It is possible however, that I shall encourage local theatricals here, and perhaps start a concert party.

"Now I must go. We have to do so much at the fete."

TRAVEL BY ROCKET FOR SPEED

Airplane Gave Man Freedom From Earth, And Rocket Offers Freedom From Air, Says Lindbergh

Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh believes that commerce "must look to the rocket if we hope to attain speeds of transport above a few hundreds miles an hour".

In a letter to President Atwood of Clark University, read at the university's commencement exercises, he said that rocket experiments by Professor Robert H. Goddard of Clark might lead "a rocket enthusiast" to predict "in an unguarded moment that we will eventually travel at speeds governed only by the acceleration which the human body can stand."

His letter, written in England a month ago, pointed out that "from the stand point of science the rocket offers the only known possibility of sending instruments to altitudes above those reached by sounding balloons".

Observations taken in the higher levels would be "of immense value in the study of such subjects as astronomy, meteorology and terrestrial magnetism", he added

Professor Goddard has experimented for thirty years with power rockets. His researches began in the vicinity of Worcester and at what is now Fort Devens, near Ayer, Mass. In 1930 he took them to New Mexico.

Earlier this week Professor Goddard said that he and his aides had at last solved a knotty problem of parachute construction of permit bringing the rocket and its delicate instruments down gently. He said a gryoscope had solved stabilisation problems

Lindbergh's Letter

Colonel Lindbergh's letter read as follows:

"Clark University is taking part in a project which may have far-reaching effects on the future of civilisation. For many years a member of the staff, Professor Robert H. Goddard, has been experimenting with rockets and propulsion.

"The early years of his research were spent in the laboratories of the university and in the vicinity of Worcester, Mass.

"During this time he was assisted by grants from the Smithsonian Institution. In addition to designing, constructing and flight-testing his rockets he carried on the regular duties of a Professor in the Department of Physics.

"In 1929 Professor Goddard's work came to the attention of Daniel Guggenheim, who, with his usual perception and foresight, saw the future possibilities of the rocket. Mr. Guggenheim made a grant to Clark University which permitted Professor Goddard to devote his entire attention to rocket research and to build an experimental laboratory on the uninhabited plains of New Mexico.

"The Smithsonian Institution has continued to support the project and in recent years the Carnegie Institution of Washington has taken active part.

"The importance of the rocket lies in the effect it may have on science, on commerce and on war. An attempt to estimate its future in these various fields might well be likened to an attempt to prophesy the future of the airplane at the time of Langley. The problems are somewhat similar and the possibilities as great.

"Freedom From The Air"

"The rocket is now in that most interesting period of discovey where the shorelines are unplotted and the future limited only by imagination. We cannot state what speeds or ranges the rocket may attain, but it is not restricted by the rotation of an engine or by dependence on the atmosphere. As the airplanes gave man freedom from the earth, the rocket offers him freedom from the air.

"From the standpoint of science the rocket offers the only known possibility of sending instruments to altitudes above those reached by sounding balloons. Observations taken outside the earth's atmosphere, or even in the higher levels of the atmosphere, would be of immense value in the study of such subjects as astronomy, meteorology and terrestrial magnetism.

"From the standpoint of commerce we must look to the rocket if we hope to attain speeds of transport above a few hundred miles an hour. It is a significant fact that the efficiency of the jet is greatest at velocities which the propeller can never reach.

"From the standpoint of war we must consider the fact that rockets may carry explosives faster than the airplanes and farther than the projectile.

"Whether instruments, mail or explosives can be carried advantageously by rockets is a question for future research to decide. Sometimes the problems of carrying capacity and control seem almost insurmountable. However, one need be only 41 years of age to have been born when Langley's model first demonstrated the practicability of mechanical flight in 1896

Possibilities Of The Future

"A child born in that year would have been old enough to remember the discussion of his parents over the flights of Wilbur and Orville Wright. He may have been bombed during the World War, have transacted business by air mail a few years after the armistice, and has celebrated his fortieth birthday by crossing the Pacific Ocean on a twenty-ton flying-boat. The first half of his lifetime would have spanned the transition from the twenty-six-pound 'aerodrame' of Langley to the transoceanic air liner.

"If such a man went to New Mexico to-day he could witness rocket ascents which would make him wonder whether the second half of his lifetime would see a similar development in wingless flight.

"And if the conservatism of Professor Goddard should point out the problems of carrying capacity, cost and control, his vision might well recall the articles he has read on the impracticability of the airplanes.

"A rocket enthusiast might bring out the fact that rockets were used to carry explosives in the beginning of the nineteenth century, and that a 'rocket brigade' took part in the Battle of Waterloo. He could add that letters have already been carried over short distances as a demonstration.

"In an unguarded moment he might prophesy that we will eventually travel at speeds governed only by the acceleration which the human body can stand, and that in rocketing between America and Europe we will accelerate half-way across the ocean and decelerate during the other half. Or, he might even point his rocket toward another planet and, without regard to fuel supply, landing facilities, or Professor Goddard, lose himself in interstellar space."

Aeronautical Leaders Pleased

Leaders in experimental aeronautics hailed with satisfaction the disclosure that Colonel Lindbergh believes that rockets may prove highly useful in some phases of aviation.

Professor Alexander Klemin of the Daniel Guggenheim School of Aeronautics at New York University predicted that the first practical use for rockets would be in obtaining weather data at heights greater than airplanes could reach.

He remarked that rocket power for carrying loads, "is still in a very experimental stage."

Fred W. Kessler, a New York rocket enthusiast, also spoke with satisfaction of Colonel Lindbergh's interest. It was Mr. Kessler who on February 23, 1936, sent off the first rocket flight carrying United States mail.

"Theoretically there is no limit to the altitude that may be reached, but heights of several miles above airplane limits should be common", he said.

Some of the Goddard rockets have reached altitudes of several thousand feet and speeds of 700 miles an hour, after having been launched from a catapult.

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Revolution Through Ages

Smuts Prescribes Tolerance As Cure For World's Ills

General Smuts is the first South African to become Chancellor of the University of Cape Town, and in a notable installation address he urged the necessity for breadth of outlook, loyalty to fact, and asserted that humanity implied toleration. Here are extracts from his address:—

Amid the evils of our public world of to-day, where the tendency is to follow slogans, to run after catchwords, to worship ideologies, or to exalt party politics unduly, the sovereign remedy is this disinterested loyalty to fact, this gospel of the sacredness of facts which is the supreme message of science to the world.

This is a world of fact. It is based on facts and not on opinions, propaganda, or ideologies, which are but the froth on the surface of the deeper movement of facts.

The general trend of science has been criticized as favouring, or at least tending towards, inhumanity, towards a disregard of social and human values.

The iron laws of the physical universe seem to be neutral or supremely indifferent to our human destiny, while organic evolution, and especially the biological struggle for existence, appears to be actively hostile to, and destructive of, those finer human qualities which, however much we value them ethically, appear to be useless, if not positive handicaps, in the brute struggle.

FINAL RESULTS.

This criticism, however specious, does not seem to me to touch the heart of the matter. Let me only say that to me the final results of science do not appear to be in conflict with the higher human advance, which has actually taken place inside the biological struggle. Beauty of character is one with the beauty of the world.

But however this may be, there is surely something deeply ethical in the gospel of fact which brings science very close to the human position as I conceive it. For the attitude of disinterested impartiality in matters of fact appears to me to be at bottom identical with that toleration among humans which I consider the first principle and the very foundation of our human culture.

Burns enunciated one of the basic human principles when he said that "a man's a man for a that." This fundamental recognition of humanity in spite of all failures and impediments and wrappings up, this respect for humanity as such, is exactly the same as the respect for fact as such which is fundamental for science.

Toleration among humans and scientific respect for facts are thus expressions of the same fundamental attitude. In this respect science does not differ from sociology in its basic valuations. The tolerant recognition, the acceptance of differences in our world, is common to both science and morals.

You are here not only to imbibe the impartial spirit of science, but also and still more the urbane,

(Continued on page 37)

Russian Saga At The Top Of The World

North Pole Where A Day Is One Year Long And Where Every View Is South

The Russian attempt to establish a weather station at the top of the world—the North Pole—is the most spectacular gesture yet made in the slow conquest of the frozen Arctic Ocean. It involves such a widely fantastic idea that only the Russians, who have spent hundreds of millions of dollars in unlocking the North, would undertake it; and they could not do so were it not for the fact that the effort is supported by the resources of their government.

It is obvious that the Russians are not seeking publicity by daring thrusts into the polar basin and the islands which fringe its shores, but that they are bent on building a vast Arctic empire, rich in resources and offering untold possibilities of trade. The setting up of a floating weather station in a vast ocean surrounded by three continents is merely an incident in a grandiose plan. The pole is a symbol in this far-flung effort to establish communication by air over the polar regions, writes Russell Owen in the "New York Times Magazine".

Where Day Is Year

What is the North Pole? Merely a drifting and broken ice field on the sea, a mathematical spot on the earth's surface, a place where one may walk around the world in a few paces, where the day is one year long and where every view is south. The dream of landing fields there, of men living there for a year, of airplanes buzzing from continent to continent above the white polar wastes—it is worthy of Jules Verne. The weather station is hazardous enough; the establishment of an airline across the Arctic Sea lies far in the future.

But with better 'planes and engines in the years to come there is no reason why it should not be accomplished. The Arctic is not always the tempestuous and fog-shielded mystery which most people conceive. There is not much known about meteorological conditions in the interior of the basin, but explorers do know that there are long spells of calm, clear weather, and that storms are not so frequent over this ice-locked sea as one would suppose.

This basin is a unique formation. It is a depression, 12,000 feet deep at its lowest point, which slopes down from the level tundra of Siberia and Northern America. From the flat slopes, broken in sections by the high hills of Arctic islands and the elevations of Arctic plateaus just behind the seacoast, flows down the warm air which modifies the Arctic climate in the middle of the icy circle in which lies the North Pole.

Cultivating The Arctic

The shores of the basin are perhaps the most monotonous landscape in the world. There is little vegetation, only a squashy upper crust in which feet sink to the ankles in midsummer before the everlasting ice is met. As far as one can see along the Siberian coast there is little life; perhaps there are a few seals or polar bears, and just inside the shore line the flora stunted by the frost. But the land is warm during the Summer, so warm that the Russians are trying to cultivate vegetables there. The warmth has its effect on the Arctic ice pack.

The ice pack is one of the unpredictable problems of the Arctic. It may remain thick and solid during a year when there are southern winds blowing the ice northward and forcing it together. It may be dispersed under local storms which push it grinding and jamming for hundreds of miles in any direction, opening leads which send their moisture upward to make fog. And always it drifts under the influence of ocean currents which are even yet very slightly known.

This broken and icy surface does not make good landing fields for airplanes. Planes have come to rest upon it and taken off again, but they have done so with difficulty and always with the danger that they might be smashed, as was one of Amundsen's planes in 1925, when two of them were forced down about 100 miles from the Pole. It took the explorers, most of them experienced in polar work and flying, three weeks to extricate themselves from their perilous position. If they had not got away by their own efforts there would have been no hope for them. Since then the Russians have shown, as in the Chelyuskin disaster, that they can go to the aid of men marooned on the polar ice; airplanes and radio communication have improved greatly in the last twelve years.

The little band of men who will sit down on the ice near the Pole for a year that they may learn more of polar weather movements and the bulges that force out the cold air currents which so influence the climate in the temperate zone, are in for a busy time. Dispatches from Moscow have said that the Russians believe the ice moves in a circle around the Pole, but the observations of other men do not indicate that it does, and the drift of Nansen's ship, the Fram, showed no such circular movement—in fact, Nansen's drift was fairly straight across the polar basin.

Polar Weather

Thus it looks as if the polar weather men will either have to shift their homes to remain near the Pole or drift away from it in a direction which cannot be predicted. As their houses are apparently tents, bulwarked with snow walls, they may be easily moved, but shifting a base in midwinter, in cold far below zero, is a difficult operation. If they do wander on the surface of the sea for some distance, their meteorological observations will probably be as important as if they remained near the Pole; and they will probably learn something of the causes of ice drift, whether it is primarily affected by wind or currents.

These men will face the danger of ice breaking under them, for the pack is always moving, even in Winter, and if it parted quickly they might lose some provisions or instruments. It is problematical whether they could replenish their food, for it has been assumed that seals and bears generally remain fairly close to the mainland, although wanderers far from shore have been found. Whether the observers could be rescued if their supply ran short during the colder and darker periods of the Winter can only be guessed, but it is certain that if need should arise there would be rescue flights which for daring would make those attending the Chelyuskin's sinking seem like Summer hops over Long Island.

Since conditions near the Pole do not make for a satisfactory airplane base, it is obvious that the Russians in their weather station are seeking knowledge of flying conditions rather than trying to establish a refueling station. Modern flying technique will aid them in their eventual effort to span the polar sea, for no longer do the pilots of long-distance planes remain near the surface—their engines function better at high altitudes where the temperatures are more nearly static and where winds are less capricious.

It is a curious discovery, reported by the Russians, that through the long polar night the air at a height of a mile and a quarter has a layer in which the temperature is 10 degrees (Centigrade) higher than that of the air at a similar altitude in temperate climates. Thus the Russians are not wholly in the dark when they believe that they will find good conditions eventually for flying over the polar sea.

Spanning Polar Sea

In fact, it will probably be much simpler in the future, and much safer, to fly across the Pole at high altitudes than to make the ferry trips which the Russians are now attempting from Rudolph Island to the polar base, where they must pick up a tiny speck in a wilderness with the aid of radio, and meet low fog on the way. Weather conditions cannot now be predicted in the Arctic, but we know that when the ice opens and the warmer waters meet the cold air of the region there are likely to be large areas of fog which make flying difficult and dangerous. And when the sky is overcast, even if there is no fog, it is a clever and lucky aviator who can set a plane down on the ice without ramming a hummock.

But perhaps the most fascinating aspect of this venture of the Russians is the way in which they are bringing modern instruments to a task which defied mankind for centuries. Making one's way on foot over the ice as Peary did, or drifting through the polar pack as did Nansen, is a much more laborious and accidental affair than flying over the pack swiftly with the aid of radio. All the progress of hundreds of years in penetrating the polar pack seems as nothing compared to what has been accomplished since Peary made his famous discovery.

Up to that time men gambled their lives on trips which took years and usually ended in failure, often in disaster. From the days of Franklin, who perished with all his men in an attempt to find the Northwest Passage, the North for generations was a place of peril and cruel hardship. The ill-fated Greely expedition, which starved within reach of food, showed how little men then knew of the region where they sought either the Pole or a passage to the West. Nothing was known of the type of ships which could venture into the ice, as the whalers and a few explorers like De Long learned to their sorrow.

Air-Plane Unlocks Secrets

And then came Nordenskjold, who first made the Northeast Passage; and Peary, who reached the

(Continued On Page 44)

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RESULTS

OF THE

Chronicle Crossword No. 2

IN THE ISSUE OF

Sunday 18th July

A New Novel By

MULK RAJ ANAND

"TWO LEAVES AND A BUD" by Mulk Raj Anand. Lawrence and Wishart. 7/6.

"Two Leaves and a Bud" the third novel by Mulk Raj Anand is a book which will have only two kinds of reviews, denunciatory or laudatory, and mostly the former. It is not that usual insipid kind of novel which is published and read in abundance because the public taste is so depraved. It is a novel which has a purpose as well as character. It may be granted that it is "propagandist," and that it is "Left". But what literature, and fiction especially, is there which is not propagandist; and what progressive movement is there to-day which is not leftist? No. The one merit of the novel is that it is avowedly Left; for it is leftist literature to-day which really has life, which alone is written with a view to understand and better life. The problem of "propaganda" certainly remains. But what is propaganda? for whom and by whom is it?

"Propaganda" as such does not exist. This word is definitely the outcome of present-day class ideology. As the struggle of the classes and the masses has become more and more acute, as the oppressed millions have become conscious of their misery and poverty, as they have started raising a cry for their rights, and have started to fight for that which is their own, the word "propaganda" has been flung into their faces more and more by their exploiters. The attempts of dishevelled humanity to put forward its claims have been damned by the "upper" classes as propaganda. All that which has set out to put the world on its feet (from its topsy-turvy, head downward position) has been labelled as propaganda. Such are the philosophical, economic, political and social theories of Marx, Engels and Lenin; and all the novels and works by writers of the Left the world over. Now, who calls them propaganda? Your "bourgeois" critics. But ask the exploited millions of the world whether the so called "propaganda fiction" is really propaganda? they will find nothing of propaganda in it: only the hardships and reality of their life portrayed therein.

"Two Leaves and a Bud", unlike its predecessors, is definitely going to be damned by most English reviewers. I can foresee the grounds on which it is going to be damned: exaggeration and falsity to life. Exaggeration of English character to the extent of ridicule: portraiture of an Indian coolie's life as it is not. (I say this as an Englishman would think and say). Now, whatever exaggeration of the English character there may be, the Englishmen in "Two Leaves and a Bud"—the Croft-Cookes, Reggie Hunt, etc.—are absolutely true to the type of the capitalist, at least as he largely is in India, and how he behaves in India, Reggie Hunt. There is no doubt that there are also better kind of Englishmen in India, and Mulk Raj Anand has his humane and gentle Dela Havre.

Probably the Englishman in India will say that this "impudent" young Indian writing in "bad" English about the English knows nothing of English Club life in this country, nor does he know the Englishman. He will also perhaps denounce De la Havre, as his Club-fellows did in the novel, as a sentimental, silly "Bolshie". But I marvelled at Anand's ease, grace and generosity with which he has drawn the characters of these Englishmen. He has portrayed them with all their faults and foibles and their good points and merits; and I was surprised how he could write without any bitterness or malice, and this applies to the book as a whole. De la Havre's character is a literary gem, so vividly and well it is drawn. Hunt also stands out against the background of a tea plantation studded with bent figures of men and women, and especially women.

The Indian characters, of Gangu, his wife, his daughter Leila and others, are not so well drawn. They are like the novels, the Untouchable and the Coolie, of Bakha and Munoo, just figures who do not really come to life. They are just typical of the exploited millions of Hindustan; and instead of attracting our attention to themselves (and there lies the great merit of Anand's Indian characters) they make us think of the millions of their suffering brethren. But Gangu has that softness and gentility, the passivity and poetry, the naivete and depth of suffering, which is so true though also the bane, of our character in general. In his blind faith in fate he is so true to unhappy India, as also in his misery. But he does not stand out before our minds as De la Havre or even Reggie Hunt.

The story is simple: life at a tea plantation in Assam. How Gangu is cheated to go to Assam on false promises; how he is soon disillusioned to find life all so full of misery and sorrow, with not a ray of hope illuminating that cruel life except death. His wife dies; there is revolt on the plantation; De la Havre for trying to help the "coolies" is turned out of the service by the "Boss". Croft-Cooke. The revolt is suppressed by a platoon of Tommies; Reggie Hunt wants to lay hands on Leila and shoots down her father, Gangu, but is aquitted by the Court.

Side by side with the tale of misery of the coolies' life on the plantation is a vivid picture of the English bosses at the Club and at home. . .

The whole by its contrast and realism makes an interesting and touching story, one which should never be missed by any one interested in the fate of India.

The background is a tea plantation in Assam; and the facts, far from being exaggerated, have been drawn from the Whitley Commission Report on the labour conditions in India. What is more, they have been presented in an honest, objective and artistic manner. Anand has no axe to grind other than presenting the miserable conditions of the Indian labourer to the world. And when Englishmen and the "bourgeois" react to it strongly it is a sort of proof of the fact that the conditions prevailing have been sincerely depicted.

There is no doubt that the novel has some faults. There are one or two discrepancies, which are also noticeable here and there in Anand's previous novels —perhaps the result of the author's staying in England, far away from India. The end is bad, because the story of Reggie Hunt's trial has been compressed into a page. . . But the merits of the book are many. For one thing the story moves quickly, and does not lose its interest; and here it marks an advance over Anand's previous novels. Then, over the whole book breathes an atmosphere of sincerity, objectivity and a peculiar charm. Reading this novel I look forward to better and greater works by this young Indian writer who has already secured a position in English literature, who is bound to go very far!

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Battle Of The Gods:

Trichur Pooram Stages Combat Between Krishna And Shakti

By T. V. Kailasam

The grandest "Show Parade" in Cochin State, nay, in Malabar, called the Trichur Pooram which generally falls in the month of April every year was celebrated in the usual fashion recently.

Much interest is evinced in this particular festival by the stream of visitors who rush from all the suburbs several days in advance and on a rough estimate, the number can be stated to be roughly 75 thousands.

This Pooram (Pooram is only another name for a festival or Utsavam) unlike the other ones, is unique in its celebration because of the peculiar formalities attached to it.

Triple Celebrations

Three important deities rule over Trichur one, Goddess Shakti, the other, Lord Krishna and the third and most important of all who occupies the supreme position in the city, is Lord Shiva with his consort. And the festivals of all the three are celebrated.

Considering the splendid arrangements and enormous expenditure incurred in connection with this, a stranger will be taken by surprise when he sets foot in the city even a day before the occasion. It does not give the visitor any impression that it is on the eve of the most magnificent festival in Malabar, for, all arrangements are made in absolute secrecy, and in the quickest possible time. One may ask with wonder as to why this privacy should exist in a public affair of this kind—yet, it is just the thing which makes the whole show all the more grand and attractive.

The festivals of the first two dieties coincide, and, therefore, a virtual "Duel" ensues. Each side endeavours its best to exhibit what all they have, and try in the end to secure a "win" in the race. The programme is arranged in such a way that the most careful attention is paid to all the minutest items and a real challenge is thrown by each side in the combat which in the end is decided, so to say, by the chief diety, as the Judge.

Tuskers' Parade

The details of the function are as follows:

Fifteen of the choicest and highest tuskers are hired from all over Malabar for each side. The equipment for each consists of a peculiar umbrella, some 8 feet in length with an artistically embroidered top. It is not intended to serve as a protection from the sun, but only as an item of decoration. This is kept in position perpendicularly by an experienced young Brahmin boy who sits just on the neck of the elephant with the umbrella on, throughout the programme.

Next to him comes the lad who handles the "Chamaram". This is a big white tuft made of hair cut out from a kind of deer; with two silver plated handles. It is swung either way and twisted to and fro before a dark and white background of a circular shield which is handled by the third fellow. This shield is made up of peacock feathers with short coloured handles and goes always with the "Chamaram". These pairs come into play at periodical intervals to the rhythm of the drummers and pipers.

The fifteen elephants are arranged in such a way so that the highest which carries the deity is in the centre and seven on each side with a gradual decline in their heights. This elephant in the centre has the privilege of being the carrier of the image of the deity on his back, which is, as it were, exhibited by him in the gallant and magnanimous manner in which he makes himself conspicuous by a special raising of his head throughout the show.

The only additional equipment attached to this tusker is the image of the deity together with a huge, semi-circular shaped dial. This dial called the "Kohlam" is some four feet in length by two feet in width and bedecked with golden stars and other designs all over and a beautifully embossed portrait of the deity (Lord Krishna with his flute in hand and the peacock feather on his head on one side, and Goddess Shakti on the other) in the centre.

Trichur has a very good and suitable geographical position to make this festival all the more grand. The "Justice" occupies an elevated position in the heart of the town surrounded by a well laid circular road, one mile in circumference

Early in the morning, Lord Krishna, the Commander-in-Chief started from his place with two lieuts. one on either side, and had an inspection as it were, of the battlefield and the general arrangements, and shifted his "Camp" to another place. The entire route is decorated with flags and festoons. Inhabitants made offerings to the Lord en route. Highly elevated and artistically decorated Pandals are erected at important centres and halting places of the procession.

By the time Lord Krishna had taken his new and temporary Headquarters (the place is called Brahmaswom Matom) several sub Poorams of the various small temples of the suburbs, would have carried on with their processions from their respective centres and finished off at the chief temple of the "Judge." For our purpose, these sub Poorams would appear to be auxiliary forces for the two primary contestants.

A look round here and there, it is time for lunch, and you hardly get time for a repast; the actual manoeuvres would have started, and punctually at the stroke of 12, Lord Krishna with accompaniment of an array of drummers and pipers starts from his new "Camp" on his campaign with a lieut. on either side.

The tuskers with their bubbly golden head-dress, the coloured umbrellas, the peacock shields and the white tufts, with the glittering sun, combine to create a magnificent spectacle. The procession moves on.

Goddess Shakti On The Scene

Meanwhile Goddess Shakti has presumably by espionage, gauged the situation and started in an equally gallant manner, but with seven officers on either side. This is on the Eastern side of the temple. What a sight! The sun shining on the fifteen beautifully decorated tuskers, with but slight changes in the colours of the umbrellas and other equipment, and with an equally powerful army, the Goddess makes her start to the sound of the War drums and pipes. Slowly she moved on, and by the afternoon, has occupied a strategic position inside the temple.

By this time, Lord Krishna has collected his army to an equal number and occupied his position just outside the temple walls. Now both sides have a bout in their exposition of the skill of the drummers and pipers.

This goes on till it strikes six; and not yet in a position to determine the winner and the vanquished; the Goddess, therefore, demands her opponent to come out in the open field. In an hour, both sides are in the open ground face to face. This is the most spectacular item of the whole show, and in the vast expanse of land, the crowd is so enormous, that not a pin would drop down. Both sides exhibit their best and they even change their umbrellas to different colours to spring a surprise and secure a point in the bout; but it is the voluntary plebiscite of the spectators that counts.

It is dusk now and both depart to their camps to get ready for the night attack.

An interval of an hour or two, and the whole show is on again.

Firework Galore

The auxiliary forces mentioned before have their night parades as well just as they did in the forenoon, and then finish off.

It is midnight. The chief "belligerents" start for their night parade and attack, and slowly wade through the crowded thoroughfares with their antiquated torches till they reach their respective posts. Immediately on arrival, the "artillery" "machine gun" and all other kinds of attack begin.

All the available space right through will be occupied and flats are hired for very high rents for this three-hour show. You can have a fine treat with the best, stylish, attractive and magnificent fireworks. Both as regards quality and quantity, no other fireworks can come near the Trichur ones. The coloured "outs", the dynamites, the sky "torpedoes", the magnesium balls, the China Box, the "buglers" and several other varieties, too numerous to mention, are really a treat to the eyes.

The day dawns and many from the suburbs start to disperse to reach home as early as possible, discussing en route the various aspects of the show and casting their voluntary votes to the side they prefer.

Perhaps not being satisfied with such a "battle," both sides now gather their armies of 15 elephants each once again and stand marshalled at right angles at very close range just outside the main temple, and exhibit once again the skill of the drummers and poipers in their art. One won't give way to the other, and the listeners have to judge which was the better performance. They carry on this grim struggle, even after a sleepless night for full five hours, and by 12 o'clock with the discharge of a number of guns, the Pooram comes to a close.

The whole town sleeps to make up the arrears, and the evening will give you a deserted appearance excepting for a stray muddy elephant in sharp contrast to the one you have seen in the morning, standing here or there. The usual full and quiet prevails just as it was two days back, and we will be taken by surprise and imagine for a moment whether there really was such a festival the previous day.

A TRIP TO PINDARI GLACIER

Health Resort In Kumaon Which Is Rich In Beauty & Botanical Specimens

By G. D. JOSHI, Organizing Secretary, Indian Himalayan Expedition Club

Mr. F. S. Smythe, a renowned British mountaineer, who recently arrived in Bombay on a short visit to India, said to a Press representative that the objects of his visit to this country, this time are partly to carry back to England the seeds of the best and choicest Himalayan flowers and partly to practice climbing in the Himalayas. His objectives clearly indicate that the luxuriant vegetation that grows over the Himalayan region is of such variety and flower specimens are so rich that they attract attention of persons even from distant countries. In fact, the lower strata of the Himalayas is not only full of botanical plants, medicinal herbs and beautiful flowers but it also embraces places of superb beauty besides providing nice health resorts.

It is true that with the advent of summer most of the Indian plutocrats gaily sail for Europe each year, and specially make trips to Switzerland, on the pretext of change of climate and for the betterment of their health, thus wasting money and precious time in foreign countries, away from their homes, family and country. They are unware of the fact that there exist in their own country in India places in no way less attractive and less charming.

CENTRAL HIMALAYAS

To achieve his objectives, Mr. Smythe further told the press representative that the venue he has selected for the rare collection of flower seed, is the Central Himalayas, wherefor he left Bombay on the next day of his arrival.

The Central Himalayan region, where he intends going consists of two districts of Almora and Gharwal. There are several peaks. Let me therefore, mention one of them which is the easiest of approach.

It is the Pindarite glacier, a popular resort for tourists and shikaris. It is located in the Almora district and is situated about 85 miles north from Almora town. The Pindari glacier, which forms the parrenial source of the river Pindar, is about 14,000 ft. from sea level. It rests on the steepy banks of the two peaks, called Nandakot and Bankatia, each of them is 23,000 ft. above sea level. The snout of the glacier faces west of these peaks and whirls down perpetual clouds of earth, snow, ice and water. From the snout down to the snow-line a distance of about 8 miles, the river Pindar appears like a sloped and snow-covered ice-plateau; avalanches roaring from either flank of the mountain break away the illusive snow-bridges and crevices. The muddy water at times is visible and at times hides itself into the inner layers of the ice-plateau, till it assimilates into one strong current, difficult to wade through.

EQUIPMENT.

How to start for such a venture is a question for tourist but if one is only determined, it is not arduous and can be easily managed. Before any one contemplates to undertake such a journey he should equip himself with such warm clothing and warm bedding as are essential. The luggage should be light and portable. Ordinarily Indian ration is available all through the way, except at the last two stages, but if one can afford, he can keep with him ration according to his own taste. With the object only to visit glacier, tents are not essential, as there are Dak-bungalows on the way, but if one is keen to go higher light tents of small dimensions can serve his need best. In cases Dak bungalows are crowded tents also serve the purpose on the way.

The suitable route to visit the glacier from any part of India is to alight at Kathgodam Railway Station, the terminus of R.K.R. where motor cars and motor lorries are available for Almora and Garur to reach Bageshwar. From Almora to Bageshwar it is 27 miles, while from Garur it is only 14 miles, which can be covered in one day. From Kathgodam to Almora by motor road it is 85 miles, while to Garur it is 120 miles, but on foot from Kathgodam to Almora it is only 37 miles via Bhimtal and Ramgarh. Visitors may select any route they like.

Almora (6500) is an old town, equipped with modern conveniences. It has a population of about 12,000 persons.

With a view to meet the demand of the growing bulk of visitors and to look after their comfort and convenience, the District Board of Almora has constructed a nice bridle road from Almora right to the Pindari glacier and has studed it with Dak Bungalows, at every stage after 10 or 12 miles. The road passes through beautiful scenery. From Almora, the road runs North in the scattered Chir fir groves and then slowly it descends in thick shrubs following a level walk it reaches at a Dak bungalow, 14 miles off from Almora, called Takula. From Takula the road meanders uphill and reaches a most commanding situation named Deoldhar (7000), which provides an opulent scenery of the sky-high ranges of the Himalayas. From here the road abruptly descends to the bed of the river Sarda, and moves towards Bageshwar. Bageshwar (3000), a small village, situated at the confluence of river Sarda and Gomati, has a big staple carrying trade in winter with Bhotias and Tibetins. Each year a big fair is held here as it is also a place of pilgrimage. It has an old temple built in the 10th centuary

A HIMALAYAN ILLUSION.

From Bageshwar the road runs along the bank of river Sarda, till it reaches Kapkot, a distance of 14 miles. The Sarda Valley is hot and very fertile. On either side of it, there are charming places, villages, cultivated land and furrowed fields. Kapkot is a small village, having a few shops and a Dak Bungalow. The climate is hot. The road beyond Kapkot is dreary. The population becomes thinner. After a mile walk, the road crosses a suspension bridge on Sarda and then leaves it. At Khar, sixth mile stone from Kapkot, it also separates from the main road to Milam and Tibet. Loharkhet is next halting station on Pindari road. This is the last place, where purchases can be made with a Post Office and a Dak Bungalow. The ascent from Khar starts, leaving Loharkhet in the midway, reaches Dhakuri (9000). Opposite to it shines the white washed peaks of Trisul. From Dhakuri they look so near that one reels as if one can reach them in no time. But, really they are several miles off. The vegetation in this part of the Himalayas is so dense and thick that it reminds one of tropical luxuriance. From this place after a six miles round walk, the road leads to a thatched village of primitive origin, called Khati. The inhabitants are simple folk and live far from the innovations of the 20th century. They carry on cultivation and breed animals. In this part of the earth the harvesting season is not usual as in other parts of India. It is belated to the extent that even in the month of June, wheat plants were green and they would ripen in the month of August. This change in seasons is due to the elevation of earth. The higher one gets the thinner atmosphere he finds and, in higher regions, the cultivation is carried on only once a year. The water is very cold and climate is dry and chilly.

From Khati, the road passes through the dense jungles along the bottom of steepy layers of rocky mountain. There are two suspension bridges to be crossed over on river Pindar, when the Dak Bungalow of Dwali is reached. This place is shut out from all sides and is situated at the junction of the Pindar and the tributary nullas. The density of vegetation and luxury of jungles now abates and gradually as one goes upwards it diminishes. The snow-line starts just half a mile upwards from this place. The road by and by goes up along the bank of river Pindar and after a mile's walk, snow rises into view. To occupy the Phurkia Dak Bunglow, 4 miles up from Dwali, one has to cross over a dozen of small and big snow drifts. Phurkia camp is at 12,000 ft. above sea-level. Usually one finds these snow drifts very hazy and they give way under feet while crossing. The speed generally slackens and there is an apparent change in health and environment. These last two Dak Bunglows are covered with snow during the major portion of the year. Even in the month of June Phurkia Dak Bungalow was full of snow and temperature during the night was two freezing points below zero.

From Phurkia camp, the snout of the glacier is about six miles. The way is full of snow and it takes at least six hours to reach the mouth of the glacier. All through the way is to be discovered, but the path being sloping, it is not so difficult to walk. At each step there are crevices and a careful step is needed to advance so that a slip may be avoided. The floundering over the snow brings weariness. On either side of the glacier avalanches roar, but their ferosity is not so intense during morning hours. The glacier is a jumble of snow and ice hurled down by avalanches and washed by the muddy water shooting out from the snout. No one can ford it at the mouth as the force of current and intensity of cold make is impossible to cross over.

The return journey takes less time.

SCIENTIFIC OPPORTUNITIES

I visited the Pindarie glacier with a party in 1933, organised under the auspices of the Indian Himalayan Expedition Club. The entire journey takes only one month and cost a negligible amount. Besides, the enjoyment of a trip, this also affords an opportunity for scientific study and collection of certain botanical data. One doctor with us collected specimens of several hundred butterflies. A rare collection, which has so far not been undertaken by any body. Two other professors collected several motanical plants and herbs. In their opinion they are not available at the botanical gardens of Calcutta or Bombay. The trip also provides opportunity to interested persons to study and carry out investigations in the domains of geology, zoology, botany, archaeology and so on.

The Pindari glacier is famous for flowers. It has attained a reputation far and wide even in foreign countries for flowers. The spring of the Himalayas now starts. Interested persons exploit the scientific wealth of the Himalayas in manifold ways.

In the forthcoming September, I desire to visit some one of the choicest places of the Himlayas and would be glad if any one offers himself to accompany me. It will be about 40 days' trip. It will not be out of place to mention here that there are atleast half a dozen parties from foreign countries now visiting Himalayas during these days. Our club also contemplates to organise bigger expeditions in the near future and for this purpose we want to train mountaineers.

Persons anxious to join me, address Mr. Joshi, World, Bombay.

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Fairies Really Do Exist

Shaw Desmond Gives Proof Of Their Reality

When you speak to people about fairies in any part of the world, except perhaps Ireland, they invariably ask: "Do fairies really exist?"

They do!

The scientific proofs of their existence are two. First when they are seen by the human eye, which may be clairvoyant or may be not. Secondly, when they are photographed by the camera.

I will take the last first.

I have seen several fairy photographs, notably those of the Cottingley Wood fairies, in which the late Conan Doyle took so deep an interest and who, as I had confirmed by letter, believed in their genuineness, writes Shaw Desmond in "Prediction."

I remember two of these photos which I saw some little time ago. They showed the two girls who photographed them, each with a fairy. The little creatures were clothed in some filmy stuff, had pointed "butterfly" wings, no shoes or stockings, and perfectly exquisite forms, as they "pointed" like midget dancers before their little earth friends

RESEARCHES AT DUNGENESS

The Fairy Investigation Society, founded by Capt. Quentin C. A. Craufurd, R.N., and the president of which was the Viscountess Molesworth, held its first meeting some years ago in Kensington.

I remember the extraordinarily interesting conversation I had with the founder when I dined with him, as he told me of his investigations—and he certainly had no doubt of the existence of the little things. The researches made at Dungeness amongst the marsh fairies there, were also of a fascinating nature.

I have before me a letter from the Secretary of the Society, who writes: "I have got some very interesting results with my camera, which prove undoubtedly the existence of the fairy folk." One snapshot I saw was taken 'quite by accident' by a lady in a garden near London, who was, I think, only taking a snap of her garden, when upon the developed film, she found a tiny fairy exactly like those of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

SCIENTISTS PUZZLED

How well I remember the puzzled faces of the scientists and others to whom I lectured four years ago at the headquarters in New York of the American Society for Physical Research upon "The Fairy as Fact," as I proceeded to pile up point on point, and all upon strictly scientific lines! I know that I left them slightly dumb at the finish as I challenged them to refute

The fairy can be seen either clairvoyantly or sometimes by the naked eye. But the camera will reveal many things which the normay eye cannot record, as we also know in ghostly materialisations.

I do not regard myself as clairvoyant, but I have seen in broad daylight in a London open space an elemental form which dissolved as I approached it. This was also seen by another person.

My grandmother, a remarkably truthful woman, at the age of 18 in Dublin, together with the cook, as her father lay dying, watched for a long time a 'banshee,' as she said, "stripped almost naked, sitting on the roof of an outhouse and combing her long hair."

Of the existence of the banshee, or elemental-fairy, I have many records from eye-witnesses, some of them men and women of high standing. "AE," the Irish writer, told me how he himself at times, "painted his elementals from life."

I have seen many of these paintings, including an exquisite undine or water-fairy. I have a letter before me from a cultured woman living in a famous house in the Co. Cork, who writes to tell me that a banshee haunted her house. The banshee, or fairy-woman, is supposed only to send out her errie howl or cry on the approach of death of some human. I myself, as a child with several others, in broad sunlight, listened to this terrible cry which seemed to come out of the very air about us. There was no illusion possible and we were all terror-stricken.

But in an old Swedish castle where my wife and I were on a visit, the banshee was a pretty regular visitant, we were informed.

MORE EVIDENCE

Dr. John Lamond, at the British College of Psychic Science, in November, 1926, after a lecture by Mr. Tom Charman upon his New Forest researches into fairies, said "I am absolutely astounded at this revelation of the reality of fairy life and work." Another speaker testified to the power of his two girls to see "the little people," as we Irish call them.

But what 'are' fairies?

The Irish legends have it that the fairies were originally the rebellious angels who followed Lucifer when they were all thrown out of paradise. Some of them fell on Ireland, and so we got the leprechaun and the cluricaun and "the good people" as we call them, because we are afraid to call them "bad."

They are always playing tricks, and as Dan Sullivan, the cowman at Blarney where my aunt had her place, told me: "They'd be plaiting the tails of the cow together and throwing over the milk pails!"—facts confirmed by others. They are, in a word, distinctly poltergeistish!

There are several other theories, but the fact, as opposed to the fiction, is that the fairy is not human—but a sort of sub-human or elemental. He has evolved along a different line of growth from us mortals. He is said to live a thousand years, and as my leprechaun, Macdhuv, laments in "Tales of the Little Sisters of Saint Francis" as he sighs for a human soul:

He hoped,
Then stopped, .
With his bumbledy-umbledy-doo-dad-day.
From the small mouth fell many "Oh dears!"
The small green eyes wept green, green tears,
For a thought had stilled his heart with fears . . .
"A leprechaun lives but a thousand years!"
With his bumbledy-umbledy-doo-dah-day.

At the Dance Competitionof the Conservatory, Paris, Mlle. Thelma Thurston, who obtained the first prize, is seen here dancing with the second prize winner Mlle. Heskia.

His is an etheric body. He can see us mortals, but we can't always see him, for he can lower or heighten his vibration at will as I imagine. Yet he is not what we call "a ghost."

He can communicate with us by speech, as I think Yeats himself has said. If he is an Irishman, he speaks Irish, but he can sometimes speak English, and the fairies of different countries look different.

My friend Ella Young, the Irish poetess, told me how "the little people" when she was living in a lonely cottage outside Dublin, "would call for her in the afternoon and lead her up the garden outside to look at the hills with them." But this beautiful and exceedingly cool-brained Irishwoman "had the Irish" and so could speak with them in their own natural tongue.

The leprechaun is the fairy cobbler, whom you often hear 'tap-tapping' under a hedge on a hot summer's day as he mends and makes his fairy brogues. The clurican, or 'Clobhairceann,' we always say in the County Waterford is the fairy smith who shoes the fairy horses. But these can be rather heavy drinkers, it is reported, when the fit takes them!

A FAIRY PIPER!

One of the strangest cases of which I have heard is something that happened to a party of tourists some years ago in the Black Forest, Germany. They were sitting down at the entrance to a glade when they heard the sound of piping—and out marched a little man, not up to your knee, playing the pipes and dressed as you see the 'Nissemaend,' as they call them in Danish. That is, with a little hooded cap and jerkin. He 'marched past them without taking any notice,' they said.

None of these had even up to that moment believed in fairies.

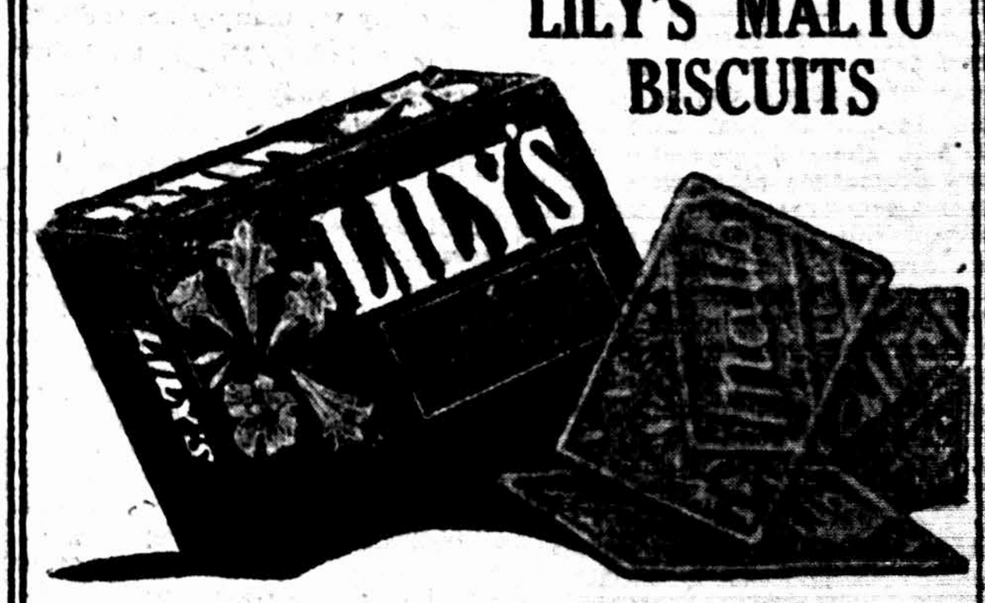
Some of the Irish fairies at least have the power of prediction. The banshee, as we have seen, foretells death by her wailing. If you "make friends with a fairy," the story goes that she may be able to make you "healthy, wealthy and wise" by her power to look into the future, and if my friend the mathematician, J. W. Dunne, be right in his now famous "An Experiment with Time," then such prophecy is possible even by human beings!

So far, I have been largely dealing with fact. Now for some fancies.

If you hear the leprechaun at work and can get behind him and grip him tight, you can compel him to bring you to his fairy purse of gold, in which you will always, as long as you live, find a golden guinea. But if for an instant you take your eyes off

(Continued On Page 47)

LILY'S MALTO BISCUITS



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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

GUJERATI LITERATURE

TROTSKY by Ratilal Mehta, printed at the Vir Vijaya Printing Press, Ahmedabad. Rs. 0-6-0.

In thirty sections and one hundred and two pages, the writer has tried to present a picture of the life and achievements of the Russian revolutionary, L. Trotsky. It is a very informative book.

K.

PANDYAJI NE SMARANANJALI by Shankarlal D. Parekh, printed at the Mani Printing Press, Ahmedabad. Rs. 0-8-0.

Mohanlal Pandya, who was known as "onion-thief" was a great force in Gujarat at the time of the Civil Disobedience Movement and had often gone to jail. Gandhiji had great admiration for his work. The book under notice is his biography.

K.

BAL JODAKANAN, by Gijubhai, published by the Dakshina Murti Prakashan Mandir, Bhavnagar. Rs. 0-5-0.

One of Gijubhai's best books for children, containing 159 Jodakanan verses, i.e., verses solving many ridiculous problems set by children to themselves. We cannot praise this book too much.

K

VIJNAN NI RAMATO by Mongi Behen, published by the Dakshina Murti Prakashan Mandir, Bhavnagar. Rs 0-5-0.

'Pastimes of Science' is a translation by Shrimati Monghi Behen. It places before young boys many science marvels, marvels to them, though to those who know facts, simple affairs. The last story, for instance, shows how white can be turned to green by a simple process of treating Morathuthu (sulphate of copper.)

K.

VIJNAN NI DRISTIO Part I by Monghi Behen, published by Dakshina Murti Prakashan Mandir, Bhavnagar. Rs. 0-5-0.

This again is a translation by Shrimati Monghi Behen and it describes in simple language the discoveries in science made by Archimedes, Galileo, Sir Issac Newton and Michael Faraday with a chapter on Electrical energy. As its editor, Gijubhai notes, the book supplies a glaring deficiency of our juvenile literature. We agree.

K.

"NAVRAS"

In the June number of "Navaras" edited by Mrs. Meherbai M. Davar, Yadgurbanoo B. Tarapore concludes the short sketch on "Gordafrid", giving an historical incident, regarding the perpetual fight between Love and Duty. "Mummy" recalls the halcyon days of the Indian stage in Bombay, in particular, and India in general, when Parsi dramatists plays were much appreciated by theatre fans, and pointing out the urgency of writing dramas succinctly so that they be staged in the short period of two and a half hours, instead of prolonging them for five hours or more. Mr. Russi Bhesania has composed a poem in appreciation of the services rendered by K. B. Kavasji J. Pettigara. Mr. G. T. Sharma gives predictions of events that are to take place in the current month. Mast-Rafte", contributes an instructive article on "Fakirs of Frontier", and Mr. B. S. Banaji deals with the Uran Parsi Colonisation Scheme.

PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

A talk on Sir Pherozshah Mehta, by Mr. J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy.

The illustrious founder of this paper and the doyen of public life of Bombay for many years the late Sir Pheroze Shah Mehta still holds remarkable sway over the public mind of Bombay in particular and India in general. Mr. J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy, the brother of Sir Behramji Jeejeebhoy, is one of our most silent historical students. He has recently republished a lecture delivered by him under the series of Masons of Modern India, on his favourite subject Sir Pheroze Shah Mehta whose speeches and writings also he had published some time ago. In a small brochure Mr. Jeejeebhoy has covered a pretty large field of the public activities of Sir Pheroze Shah Mehta in diverse spheres of life. It is a readable little production of considerable value to the ordinary reader; and if a man in a hurry wishing to read about "A great Parsi, a great citizen, a great patriot and a great Indian"—for this is what Lord Hardinge the then Viceroy of India, said about Sir Pheroze Shah—he may with profit have a peep into Mr. Jeejeebhoy's new production.

S. H. JHABWALA.

World-Makers & World-Shakers

JOAN OF ARC: By V. Sackville-West.

MAZZINI, GARIBALDI, CAVOUR: By Marjorie Strachey. (World-Makers and World-Shakers Series, Hogarth Press. Sh. 1 6d.).

If history, as Carlyle said, is the biography of great men, a study of their lives is indispensable to a student of that subject. Besides clarifying the debatable issues it will make the reader feel that the greatest of them even at their best were human. The Hogarth Press, therefore, is to be congratulated on bringing forth this 'World-makers and World-shakers' series which comprises of short biographies of about 80 pages.

Miss Sackville-West is already known as the authoress of a full-length biography of St. Joan of Arc, and the Hogarth Press has done well in securing her services to write the present book. No event of vital importance has been omitted but the historical details have been dispensed with so that the young reader may maintain interest right up to the end, written as the book is in the manner of a story.

Joan is first painted as the daughter of Jacques d'Arc, a small holder of Domremmy, playing, laughing and weeping like other children with nothing unusual about her. One day, when she was about twelve years old, she heard a heavenly voice speak to her through a cloud of light. The voice told her to go to the Dauphin and help him to rescue France from her enemies. She kept this as a secret to herself for four full years—a remarkable proof of the strength of her character at that age. When after that period she set out, under pretext, from her house she met with an initial rebuff from the Dauphin's lieutenant. But her second visit repeated after eight months was much more successful and she was sent to the Dauphin. A series of supernatural feats won her a large following and she was victorious at the head of French army in evicting the English out of Orleans. After a few more victories, this Maid of Orleans, as she now came to be called was captured by the Duke of Burgundy who sold her to the English and was handed over by them to the Inquisition for the trial. Her days in the prison were most miserable until she was relieved from them when she was sentenced to death as a witch and heretic and burned at the stake in the streets of Rouen on the 30th of May 1431. Nearly five centuries later, that is, on May 16th 1920 she was canonised as a Saint by the Roman Catholic Church.

Such is the story of St. Joan of Arc told in a vivid manner by Miss Sackville-West. Her style is at once simple and graceful and she possesses the knack of maintaining interest from cover to cover.

The second companiate volume is not so well written as the first This may be due perhaps to the cramming of three lives in one small book. But the real reason is the melee of historical facts that one has to encounter. Yet Miss Marjorie Strachey has fairly succeeded in telling us briefly the story of the Makers of Modern Italy.

In 1830 there were nine separate States in Italy of which only Piedmont was ruled by an Italian Prince. All others were either under the Pope or under foreign domination. Many Italians began to feel that they did form one nation. Another cause of discontent was that all the governments, including that of Piedmont, were autocratic.

Mazzini was born at Genoa in 1805. He was thus like the other two great libertors, Garibaldi and Cavour, a subject of the King of Piedmont. Despite his literary inclinations he joined the Carbonari in 1827, a secret organisation for the overthrow of the foreign rule. Soon he was detected and sent into exile. He settled for a time in Marseilles and determined to form a new organisation entirely of youths known as 'Young Italy.' He attracted to himself men like the revolutionary Garibaldi. His aim was to unite Italy and form her into a nation under Republican Government. But Italian unity when it came, came under a king and because this was so Mazzini felt to the end that he had failed.

But Italian unity owed more to Cavour than to anybody else. His activities as the Prime Minister were much more constitutional. In his ideas he was always a moderate Liberal and though he disapproved of Republicanism he was an ardent constitutionalist and when he died it was a terrible loss to Italy for many important problems remained to be solved.

But how much of the achievements of Mazzini, Garibaldi and Cavour has lasted? To-day Italy is, indeed, united.

'But,' says the authoress, 'the constitution for which Cavour toiled, the democracy for which Mazzini suffered, the freedom for which Garibaldi bled have vanished from the kingdom of Italy.'

M. S W.

BOMBAY GAMBLING ACT

"The Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act and the Bombay Race Course Licensing Act by Mr. M. M. Kotasthane is an excellent commentary on these Acts.

The Bombay Gambling Act has during the last 48 years been amended on about ten occasions after it first came into force. The different Provinces have their own gaming Acts which are similar to the Bombay Gaming Act. The Gaming Act is a small Act of about 13 Sections.

The work, therefore, of selecting only the useful cases in the commentaries is arduous.

Mr Kotasthane in his excellent treatise has rightly omitted all obsolete rulings. Thus this book meets the needs of practicing lawyers, judges, magistrates and police officers who have to deal with the gaming laws.

The printing and the get up is excellent and the price is moderate.

One would expect from the learned Author, who is an experienced criminal court lawyer, some refreshing comments regarding the wide powers that have been conferred on the police by the recent changes in the Bombay Gaming Act which has created artificial presumptions against accused persons and has given wide powers to the police aginst the generally accepted principles of jurisprudence and has fettered to some extent even the powers of the Courts; but one is disappointed, except that the learned author has given quotations from the proceedings of the Bombay Council.

The usefulness of this excellent book would have been further increased if the learned author could have seen his way to embody in this book by way of an appendix some information about the different forms of gaming generally indulged in by gamblers; such information would be of great help to junior lawyers.

This is an excellent book on the gaming laws and will be found useful by the public as well as the legal profession.

M. N. C.

SAYINGS OF HAZRAT ALI

MAXIMS OF ALI. Published by the Oxford University Press, Bombay. 8vo., Pp. XIII 72. Rs. 1-8-0.

The sayings of Hazrat Ali contained in this inspiring book have been called from his various books and sermons which are, perhaps, available only in Arabic. The attempt, therefore, on the part of the publishers in presenting, for the benefit of the English-knowing people, a gist of his teachings and views is certainly a welcome step. Hazrat Ali occupies a very prominent place in the realm of Islam. He was only a boy of eight or nine when, at the call of the Prophet, he pledged himself to serve Islam which he continued to do up to the last moment of his earthly existence. This unique feature of his life is one which must be imitated by all the Musalmans.

The sayings or maxims are a treasure of wisdom both wordly and spiritual. And their value is enhanced when one sees that all of them are inclined to action rather than speculation. One can reform oneself by acting upon them.

Mr. J. A. Chapman has translated these maxims and it is no exaggeration to say that his translation is intelligent, readable, lucid and realistic. Nowhere in the whole book one comes across a passage giving this impression that it is a translation. It appears to be a book which was originally written in English.

Maulana Saiyed Nasir Husain has blessed this book in his Urdu foreword in which he states that the sayings presented in this book are regarded as the "words of the Tongue of God."

MATRICULATION PHYSIOLOGY

INDRIYAVIDNYANA VA AROGYA (Physiology and Hygiene); By Dr. G. M. Bhat and Dr. Sudhabhai Bhat (Published by the authors; Pages 194 plus 120; Price Rs. 3).

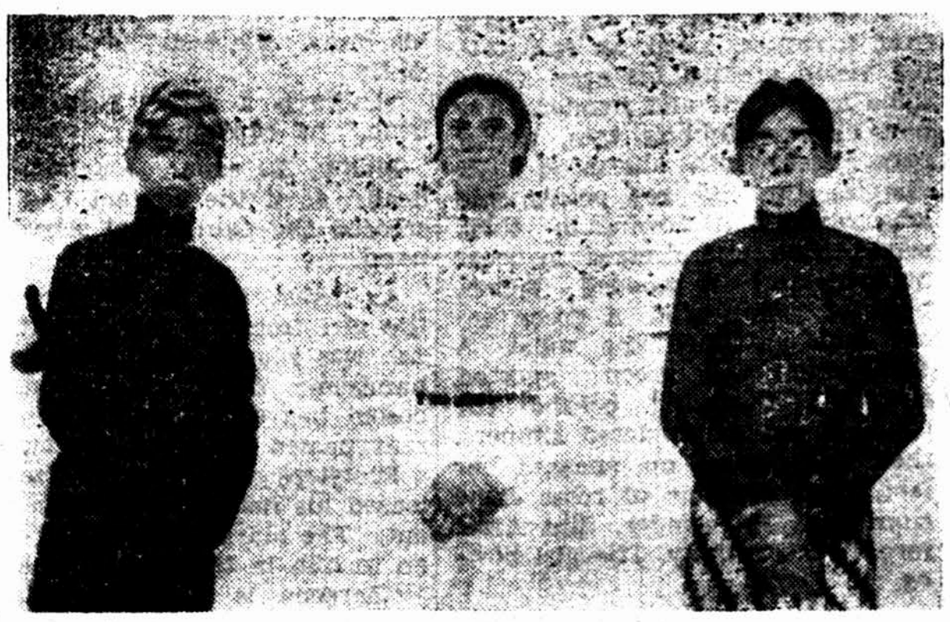
This Marathi book fully covers the course of the Bombay University in Physiology and Hygiene for the Matriculation examination and is a good text book for students reading for this examination. It will also be found useful by the general reader and nurses under training. It is well illustrated and its treatment is easy and scientific. Each chapter contains questions taken mainly from the Bombay University examination papers, and some model answers are given at the end of the book.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

London Listens To Realities—Gladstone Solomon Addresses—Royal Society Of Arts—Actual Conditions Of Art In India—Its Historic Perspective—Freed From "Mystifying Chronology"—Its Vitality Seen—In The People—Decline Of Village Industries—India Must Evolve Her Standards In Art—Mahadeva Desai Spins—Fantasies About Art And Artists—The "Kirtankar" Lost In Ecstasies—Forgets Lucknow Episode—And, Also The Ahmedabad Literary Fiasco—The "Socrates" That Is Cesar.

Capt. Gladstone Solomon spoke, two weeks ago, about the conditions of art in India at the Royal Society of Arts, London. The audience he addressed was large, distinguished and representative. It included Sir John Marshall, former Director-General of Archaeology, Sir P. Oppenheimer, Sir Brumwell Thomas and no fewer than eight of the ex-principals of Indian Art Schools. I mention this to indicate the fact of the great importance attached to art activities and thought which Bombay initiated nearly two decades ago and more particularly to emphasize the point that London was offered the chance to listen to the realities in Indian art. Hitherto, it was befogged with archaic romanticism which passed muster, as informative literature and criticism of Indian art.



Syt. N. Vasi, the Indian dancer, with Sudharmo and Krido, wiroms dance and music exponents of the Sultan Royal Palace, Java, where the enterprising young Indian dancer has gone to learn dancing.

Historic Perspective

Capt. Gladstone Solomon in recalling the efforts of pioneers like Fergusson and Griffiths set the right historic perspective to the evolution of interest in modern Indian art hitherto twisted to suit the convenience and glory of Havellism which, of course, traced the opening chapter of the much boomed 'revival' with Havell. He reminded the audience of "the historic fact that the primary reason for the modern cosmopolitan interest in Indian Art lay in the Cave Temples of Western India."

The People, Not Stately Processions

"India is not," he observed, "the artist's paradise because of its lavish State processions and ceremonies. . . . These sights, which are to be seen on occasions, may represent 'India' to observers of foreign magazines, to the readers of "Visit India' rail and steamboat advertisements. . . . But his subjects—his really 'poor' subjects, do not in all their lives step for instance out of the picture.

The Peasant Girl

They are the more vivid features of the two . . . unaware of their own glamour, the common people of India yet carry it with them wherever they go; and to my mind the sumptuous palaces are made momentarily even more significant when some peasant girl crosses the outer gates carrying on her hips of brown cherub not much smaller than herself . . . . it is not so much upon the temples, mosques and monuments that I would have you concentrate your present view as upon the people themselves. It is through them, complex and inarticulate though they may seem at first to the foreigner, that we can learn about the country's Art for better than through our impressive libraries of Indian politics and archaeology."

Village Arts And Industries

He spoke about the 'fugitive arts' in the homes of the people, the arts that few of the literary exponents of Indian art have noticed. And, he found it 'extremely sad to see the terribly depressed condition of the vast majority of craftsmen in India, and the decline of the village industries, and it is earnestly to be hoped that a move on a comprehensive scale will be made to save the crafts for the world market which welcomes the beautiful results of Indian skill. Organisation is the crying need for India, with wider recognition of the fact that education does not only consist in the acquisition of a modern curriculum but also in the application of India's natural talent to artistic and profitable purposes."

Indian Art, Not a Musty Museum-Piece

He, rightly, ridiculed the ideas of the romantic writers who spoke of Indian art "as though it must ever remain a musty museum piece for the contemplation of scholars who alone are capable of tongue-twisting designations and mystifying chronology."

"India cannot be," he said, "regarded as some critics have seemed to regard her as committed to some particular convention in Art. The Indian genius is as varied as the facets of a diamond and reflects as many differing lights and colours; so that very opposite productions and points of view are to be found not only in different provinces but in the same province." Foreign exponents of Indian art and their sentimental followers in India for the last thirty years have forgotten that painting was as much art as emotion. They obscured, he added, India's living "message."

Indian Art, Vital And Strong

"India's message in art is not," he observed, "so slight a thing as to be overwhelmed by the European penetration, any more than it was overwhelmed by the Moghul invasion; it is not so restricted that it is confined to anyone community or any one province; it is not static but progressive and it cannot be interpreted to-day in terms of the sixteenth and the seventeenth century."

India's Own Standards

He referred to the fact that India was "slowly acquiring the confidence to fix her own standards in art, standards which will not be merely provincial, but will be of infinite variety according with the multifarious genius of the people."

Art And Employment

He referred to the "tendency to emigrate in search of the necessary facilities of training so as to equip the Indian artist who has his living to make as a portrait painter is partly due to the want of facilities for training men and women to make a living under modern conditions in painting, sculpture, and architecture, and party to the practical need for certificates and recommendations." This system of training had been to "guide rather than to teach" Indian students to express their own message while "denying them none of the technical facilities which they require."

Freed Of Petty Officialdom

Freed of the petty officialdom and their pretentious, obstructive, importance, Capt. Gladstone Solomon has expressed his views and experience with forceful cogency and opportune promptness In the atmosphere more congenial to the dispassionate evolution of art, it is more than probable that he would obtain strength and opportunities greater than those he secured here for serving Indian art

Amusing Anecdotes

My friend Syt. Mahadev Desai has been entertaining the readers of the "Harijan" with fantasies about art and artists. The occasion or the excuse for the exciting anecdotes is, apparently, the recent visit of Syt. Nandlal Bose, the Shantiniketan painter, to Tithal. He describes not only how the painter composes his pictures but how he makes "artistic" bread as a hobby, how an English journalist had the hobby for honey, how another college professor in Birmingham had the hobby for birds, and how, finally, Pundit Motilalji had the hobby for homoeopathy, how Mr. Kallenbach called Syt. Nandlal Bose a "Socrates" and how Syt. Mahadev himself improved on Mr. Kallenbach's description of the painter. All this may be relevant or necessary information to the readers of the "Harijan" and they are welcome to it.

Facts For The "Kirtankar's" Gossip

But when Syt. Mahadev Desai touches the less entertaining and less lyric question of facts which affect a much wider region than that visualised by him, one must attempt to subdue the fervour of the "Kirtankar" lost in ecstasies about the Shantiniketan painter

Remember Lucknow And Ahmedabad

For example, when he observes that Syt. Nandlal Bose is not "Bengal's artist," he is "India's artist" Syt. Mahadev Desai has only his transcendental faith in the painter to rely on. It is true that his works have reached all-India fame. But the illusion that he represented the interests of artists in India was rudely shattered by none other than the eminent painter himself at the time of the Lucknow Congress. He made it quite clear, in the furious letter which denied his reputed modesty and asceticism, that the interests and reputation of artists outside those approved by Shantiniketan were not entirely safe in his hands. Perhaps, Syt. Mahadev Desai would recall that instructive episode about the "Socrates" who in his behaviour to the other artists and by his own showing is more Cesar than Socrates.

Did He Inform Gandhiji

I would recall another little incident. Instead of placing amusing anecdotes before Gandhiji, Syt. Mahadev would have rendered service if he informed Gandhiji how Syts. Kanu Desai and Raval, one a Shantiniketan product and another on its approved list, helped Syt. Nandlal at Lucknow and helped themselves at Ahmedabad Literary Conference by gratuitous injustice to other artists in the Presidency. Syt. Mahadev aspires to emulate Scott of the "Manchester Guardian". Will he have greater respect for facts and justice?

As to the ideas outlook and work of the Shantiniketan painter they are representative mostly in the sense that they could be representative of the romantic antiquarians who first ushered him to fame. But India has, fortunately, gone much further than those romancers and mystics, much further than the "Jay, Jay Ram" ecstasies of my friend the "Harijan" Kirtankar diarist—Syt. Mahadev Desai.

OUR SHORT STORY

SWEET ZAREENA:

A Story Of The North-West Frontiers Of India

(By V. S. E. JOSHUA)

Afzal Khan opened his eyes in pitch darkness. A mist enveloped his senses. He exerted his mind to raise it. Slowly, one by one, he recollected things. They were, the blare of bugles, rush to arms, click of weapons, cautions of officers, fall to positions, a short silence, and then, the rush of Afridis from mountain slopes, crash of machine guns and rifles spitting fire, the sweeping assault, bayonets gleaming in the moonlight and magnifying the charge, and finally, a crushing blow on his head. Now, he was lying on a carpet, hands and legs tied.

A door creaked on its hinges. A flood of silver light streamed inside. Three men appeared. They were tall and muscular. Their faces were long and gaunt. They united his bonds. One of them, who was old, raised him up, and said,

"If you were a kafir,' we would have killed you."

"Let me go then," Afzal requested.

"Oh no!" the other exclaimed, "not until you do something for us."

"I can be of no service to you," Afzal pleaded.

The old man said,

"You shall tell us all about your men, their tactics and positions, and to-morrow night, you shall lead us for a surprise attack."

Afzal laughed in contempt.

"Before I turn traitor," he exclaimed, "I would kill myself!"

"If so," the other interrupted angrily, "a fate, worse than death, awaits you."

They turned to go. At the door, the old one looked back, fondled his grey beard, and ejaculated,

"Your eyes shall be put out."

The door closed. Again, Afzal was plunged in darkness.

When he awoke in the morning from a restless sleep, an enchanting vision greeted his eyes. There stood a girl, fair and slender. She had black twinkling eyes, tender rosy cheeks with charming little dimples, lips like red petals, and long raven hair flowing in thick waves. She was dressed in loose pyjamas and a broaded jacket, both of yellow silk. A green satin sash entwined the waist. A transparent veil, green spotted, remained fluttering behind the head. Green embroidered slippers, their tips curling up, encased her feet. Soft perfume of roses came from her. No wonder, that Afzal forgot his captivity. The girl bowed.

"Who are you, please?" Afzal asked nervously.

The girl smiled, revealing white shining teeth.

"I am Zareena," she answered. Her voice was sweet. It went to Afzal's head. She approached him. Her steps were graceful.

"You have fever, I think," she said.

"Yes," Afzal agreed.

He extended his hand. The girl felt it. Afzal was thrilled. He became bold.

"I have a headache too," he expressed.

The girl passed her palms over his brow. His heart pounded violently.

"There is a severe pain on my head," he continued.

Mildly, Zareena touched the head. As if the contact had increased the pain, Afzal seized her hand.

An irresistible power prevented the girl from freeing herself. Afzal was young, and more than handsome. Zareena trembled. Her bosom heaved. A mysterious current passed between the couple.

Footsteps were heard. Afzal released his hold, and Zareena went out. The old man, who had spoken to him in the night, came up.

"Zareena is my slave girl," he told Afzal, "and is like a child to me. A special favour to you, I have ordered her to wait upon you."

"Thank you, Hazrat," Afzal responded.

"I am the Chief here," the other said, "and you can have all you want."

"Nothing do I require," Afzal pleaded, "except my freedom, and, if you please, that of your slave Zareena too."

"Well," the old man expressed, "You shall have both, if you help us."

"Hazrat," the other argued, "your struggle is foolish and useless."

'We are fighting for Islam!" the Chief interrupted. "We shall strike terror into the hearts of all infidels!"

"How dare you dishonour our faith, by twisting it into a pretext!" Afzal exclaimed.

"Stop!" the Chief thundered. He departed with the words, "I give you time till evening, to make your choice."

Zareena returned to Afzal with refreshments.

"The Chief is angry," she said.

"I cannot help it," the other responded.

"But why," Zareena asked plaintively, "please, why?"

"Zareena," Afzal answered, "you are only a child. You cannot understand.

From a distance, there wafted a low and vibrant sound. Soon it grew into a roar, and nearer and nearer it came. All at once, there was a resounding explosion. Zareena was startled. Instinctively, she flew to Afzal's arms.

"This is a consequence of last night's attack on us," he told her. "A bombardment of our air force."

Another explosion took place, and then, bursts after bursts thundered. The earth shook. During intervals, the crackling and scattering of splinters could be heard. After some time, there was only a whirring sound. It went farther and farther, and at length, throbbed into silence.

Afzal held Zareena closer to him. Suddenly, he kissed her hair, her brow, her cheeks, and then, he imprinted on her lips a bold, decisive, ardent, and long kiss.

Zarena burst into tears.

"Why do you weep?" Afzal asked.

"They are going to make you blind," she answered.

"Oh," the other expressed softly, "they cannot tear your image from me. Dear Zareena, I will hold it throughout my blinded life."

As the door opened, Zareena disengaged herself from Afzal's arms. The Chief entered. A man, who was huge in figure and threatening in appearance, followed. A whip was coiled round his waist.

The Chief questioned, "Will you give us the information we want,

(Continued On page 44)

Place Of Foreign Travel In Literature

"The Green Edge Of Asia:" A Descriptive Impression Of Sino-Japanese Perspective

By: "VIATOR"

While Spain has, for the moment, usurped the place of other countries that keep on forcing themselves on world attention, there are countries that are explored and described without any reference to the fluctuations of ephemeral popular interest.

TRAVEL OF DISCOVERY

Japan and China must be counted amongst these countries although, of course, they cannot long remain out of the perspective and pre-occupation of world interest. There is too a kind of travel literature that is not mainly concerned with political happenings and its steady flow is not controlled by conditions of international politics much as they may lend an added interest or special significance to that literature. Foreign travel, at least from the literary point of view, is more a means than an end even when the book written about it is claimed to be an objective narrative. And the end is always the end of all writing—self-expression. However, detached, impersonal the record of impressions of the foreign landscape, manners and personality of a people or race, it does not fail to impress its reader with the fundamental personality of the writer.

ASPECTS OF LITERATURE

As the late G. K. Chesterton was never tired of emphasizing, one set out to travel foregin countries to discover one's own country and one's own personality; to seek the certain stimulus and pretext for recording an insight into the strange and unrevealed world that one carries within oneself whether it was the world of Pierre Loti or the world of Paul Morand. The scenes that both these connoisseurs of travel and artists describe with their extraordinary sensibility, the pattern of emotion they re-create and convey with that strangely unique style of theirs, their fine sense of the reality they seek to capture within the possibilities of the literary medium are significant more of themselves. despite the impersonality of their writing, than of the world they describe. Loti's little amours, with their romantic appeal, cruelty and at times, cynicism, and Morand's picturesque —literally picturesque—sensationalism, his fine discrimination in sifting detail and working it up into what must appear as creative art, in revealing the particular consciousness involved in them, reveal as nothing else does, the essential aim and aspect of travel.

ON THE GREEN EDGE

Mr. Richard Pyke's "The Green Edge of Asia" (George Allen, and Unwin, London, Ltd., sh. 6 net) belongs to this class of travel literature. His sojourn in Japan and China has not been a lengthy one and his personal experience as a foreign tourist is not particularly distinguished by any kind of adventures that are usually featured in most travel books. He merely describes what he saw in the different cities he visited and the description is not touristic. He presents an individual and vivid image of the scenes and sights through which he passed and the mental attitude which reacts to them is characteristically of a foreigner who is singularly free from prejudice. Mr. Pyke is analytical and human and even when he generalises he does it in a manner typical of his mental attitude. Within the restricted scope of his descriptive writing, he narrates not only what he saw of the sweat-shops and slums and squalour but also such exploration as he could undertake with the guidance of his own curiosity and sense of adventure. His impressions, in effect gain in their objective and first-hand truthfulness, a certain freshness of outlook and an individual insight.

LET GO, RETURN

This is the need, the deep necessity of every life:
To scatter wide seed in many fields
But build one barn.
This is our blunder,—to have built

Gilt shacks every seed,
And followed our sowing on fast, anxious feet,
Desiring to grind the farmost grain.
Let go Let go Return.

Heighten and straighten the barn's first beam.
Give shape and form. Discover the rat, the splintered stair.
Throw out the dry, gray corn.

Then may it be said of you:
"Behold, he has done one thing well,
And he knows whereof he speaks, and he means what he has sa'd.
And we may trust him."
This is sufficient for a life.

(Josephine W. Johnson in "Opportunity.")

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION'S DUTY TOWARDS CITY'S CHILDREN

(By J. C. MAITRA).

Some time ago I wrote on the imperative and urgent necessity for the provision of more parks and play grounds for children in every section of the City. I have to return to the attack so soon because I understand this question will come up for discussion before the Corporation in the very near future.

It is a happy sign of the times that a member of the Corporation has realised the importance of tabling a motion of this character in a Corporation whose reactionary attitude on all questions of Civil improvements is well known to all. With the Municipal Elections approaching early next year, I expect the City Fathers to exhibit some sympathy with the movement.

NEEDS CAREFUL STUDY

I wish to point out to the gentlemen and ladies who adorn the Bombay Municipal Corporation that this problem is not a small or negligible one which can be disposed of in one sitting. It will require careful study by everyone of them in respect of each Ward so that they may suggest practical plans and methods whereby the Municipality would be able to achieve the object. To leave it to the officials alone to devise ways and means to attain the objective would be like shelving the question. They cannot be as much interested in the problem as the elected representatives of the people.

MORE VITAL THAN EDUCATION

I want our City Fathers to realise that this question is one of the most important that they have to deal with. It is more vital than even the Free and Compulsory Education of the children of the City. Unless the children are healthy and strong, their education would be useless.

It is a well-known fact that the health of the present-day Children of our City is extremely unsatisfactory. I know there are various causes which contribute to their stunted, defective and sickly growth. Early marriages, unrestricted production of children and bad nourishment are some of the causes attributable to the high death-rate among children.

For these the blame may be laid at the door of the parents and their Social Customs, although the Municipality is responsible for providing pure and unadulterated milk to the City. We may also blame the present system of the Society and the alien Government for the present poverty of the people.

MUNICIPALITY'S RESPONSIBILITY

At the same time, we cannot run away from the fact that the Municipality is responsible for the health and sanitation of the City. In fact that is its primary duty. But every city dweller knows how unhealthy and unsanitary Bombay is. Its ill-lighted and ill-ventilated dwellings heaped one over the other in an unruly fashion are a disgrace to the City's reputation.

It is true the present members of the Corporation are not responsible for them. On the other hand, they are making some efforts to improve their condition by broadening the roads in the congested areas and removing the slums. I fully appreciate their present Town-planning policy, however restricted it may be in its operation. The lay-out of the Dadar-Matunga Estates is highly commendable for its residential amenities.

THE EYE SORES

Immediately rises before my mind's eye the spectacle of the Chowpatty Sands and the number of parks spread over different areas in the City. These are supposed to be places where people gather for fresh air and light exercise. Chowpatty has been turned into a veritable 'Paladium' of eating houses where people go "en masse" not for enjoying the healthy Sea breeze but for devouring the Sand-mixed eatables which the open stalls provide in an ample measure.

The City parks are delightful havens of the hooligans where women and children may dread to tread. Exceptions there might be in a few cases but they prove the rule. If our City Fathers had any aesthetic taste or sense of beauty they would never have allowed the Chowpatty eye sore to remain for a minute nor the parks infested with barbers, bootblacks, champiwallas and the like.

MORE PARKS

We not only want these places to be cleared of the undesirable substances and elements but demand more parks and play grounds in every Section in the City within easy reach of the women and children of the locality. There might have been a time when conservative people desired to lock up their women-folk at home and the children kept to their studies. The vital necessity for fresh air and exercise or recreation did not enter their minds. But those days are gone. Everybody sees the importance of outdoor life. Parks and play grounds are now called the "lungs of the City." The Municipality must provide them everywhere. And they must be clean and healthy. If the Corporation is wise, they should spend lakhs of rupees in preventing disease and defects in this manner—rather than waste crores of rupees in curing diseased bodies.

PLAY STREETS

It has been suggested that some of the streets in the City may closed to traffic during certain hours of the day, so that children may play there in safety. This is not a novel idea. It has been put into practice in the Western Countries with satisfactory results. I do not see any reason why it should not be adopted in Bombay. Children, as a matter of fact play in the streets when they have no park nearby. But it is a most dangerous practice with motor vehicles and 'gharries' rushing by at a fast pace. Accidents happen frequently. And the Children are always at fault. The City Fathers must remember that children cannot live without play and recreation. It is, therefore, their bounden duty to provide for them.

APPOINT A COMMITTEE

I need hardly repeat that this big problem will not be solved by a small concession here and there. It will have to be tackled in a broad way. To my mind the best thing for the Municipality would be to appoint a Sub-Committee, with powers to co-opt outsiders, to go into the whole question.

This Committee may also be asked to consider the question of physical education and training of the boys and girls of each Ward or locality. The Municipal schools are notoriously deficient in both respects. They are neither provided with play grounds nor physical instructors to coach the boy and girls in healthy recreations and train them in a disciplined manner. The medicinal reports of the students would be sufficient testimony to their defective physical growth.

I earnestly hope that the Corporation will not make an eye wash of the question but would seriously endeavour to probe deep into it and find out the best means for removing this long-standing complaint.

The annual prize distribution ceremony of the Rohidas Sudharak Mandal, Bombay, took place on Sunday last, Prof. V. G. Rao (with hat on) presiding. The Mandal is engaged in welfare work among the Rohidas section of Harijans.

Mr. K. Natarajan (garlanded) performed the opening ceremony of the Anglo-Ayurvedic Hospital, Bombay, on the 3rd inst. Photo shows Mr. Natarajan with the Ayudvedic physicians and others interested in the scheme.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Sugar Factory Chief Engineer. Applicant should have thorough theoretical and practical experience and must have held independent charge of big Sugar Factories. Please apply with copies of testimonials and terms expected to Box No. 8679 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted an experienced Doctor for Charitable dispensary, Sailu. Retired and Marathi knowing applicant preferable. Apply with testimonials to R. S. Parakh. Sailu (N. S. Rly.) (8577)

Wanted Managers on Rs. 100 p.m. for Branches at Bombay, Rajkot, Ajmer, Hyderabad, Sind, Poona, Indore, Jodhpur, of a reliable Bank. Applicants should select their centres of influence and circle. Reply to Post Box No 10009, Calcutta. (8590)

Wanted—Sylvan Star Insurance Trust Ltd., Kashmere Gate, Delhi (a progressive Indian Life Office), requires the services of a first class producer and organiser as Branch Organiser for the Branch to be established in Bombay. Youngmen possessing brilliant records of past business and confident of future guaranteed production need only apply for permanent position to Dr. C. L. Mohindra, M.A., Ph.D., Managing Director, P.O. 156, Delhi. (5742)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

We earnestly request Employers to co-operate with us in reducing Unemployment to a certain extent by asking the following Unemployed Adletisers to call. An interview will give them some relief and if anyone of them is found useful to you we shall be happy with the idea of our efforts in this direction are bearing healthy fruits. We have been taking Free Adlets of the helpless Unemployed who are unable to make payment of even one anna to defray the cost of the smallest possible advertisement for giving publicity to their requirement. (105)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Labhshanker B. Raval, Diamond Cutters Building, Dhunjee Street, Bombay 3, Now Unemployed wishes to get a job in some office or Godown. Is experienced in Cotton and Seed Export work. (90—38)

K. V. Dighe, c/o The Gajanan Stores, Bhavani Shanker Road, Dadar, Bombay 14, Now Unemployed seeks the job of a Rent or Bill Collector. Can arrange for security if required. (91—11)

Choonilal Mohonlal Modi, Mahavirswami Jain Mandir, Pydhownie, Bombay, 3, Now Unemployed seeks a job as a Compounder. Will any kind hearted Doctor come forward and assist? (92—32)

Bomansha Pallonji Patel, Vakeel Street, Surat, Now Unemployed, desires the post of an Estate Manager or at some Country Liquor Distillery. Experienced in the work. (93—35)

G. E. Thanawalla, Near Abbas Building, No. 36, J. J. Hospital Road, Bombay, Now Unemployed wishes to get a job as a Press Manager. Has good experience of Estimating and Labour Control in Printing Presses. Willing to go upcountry. Salary required is only Rs. 35 per month. Barely a living wage. (94—45)

62. TO BE LET

To Let for Hindus. One hall, two bed rooms, with bath rooms, kitchen. Rent Rs. 75, Grant Road, West, next to Shatri Hall, Jaifal Wadi, Dongre Mansion. Please ask to Dongre. within. (8710)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

M.D.H.Sc. by Post. Practitioners also get. Enclose two annas stamps: Indian Homoeopathic Institute (Regd.) P.O.—Datha (Kathiawar, India). (8594).

213. AYURVEDIC INSTITUTIONS

The Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi.—Applications from students willing to join the Unani or Ayurvedic department of our College should reach the office on or before the 15th of July. 1937 Prospectus free on application Separate female departments for female students. Admission in the Boarding House is compulsory. The session begins on the 1st of August. 1937 Musih-ul-Mulk Sani Hakim Haji Mohd Ahmad Khan, Honorary Principal (8443)

468. FRUITS

Best Nagpur Orange & Mosambi grafts. From Balchandra Patel, Nursery Garden, Ubali, P.O. Kalmeshwar, Nagpur. (8680)

623. CORRESPONDENCE CLUBS

Ladies, gentlemen join the Club. feel happy. Details from: Universal Friends Club C|o. Post Box, 812, Bombay. (8707)

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Gulabchand Jetha, manger of the firm of Jwaladutt Pilani, Share-brokers, who was arrested by Inspector Beart of the C. I. D. on the 2nd instant, in connection with the Government stamp-fraud case, was produced again in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court to-day at the instance of his Advocate for the purpose of resuming his bail application.

After hearing the C. I. D. Officer on the question of bail, the Magistrate ordered the prisoner to be released on furnishing a surety for Rs. 1,000, and a cash-deposit of Rs. 300.

The dead body of an unidentified Pathan male was found lying at a distance of about 200 paces towards the north from the Bombay Municipal Water Chawki at Koliwada, Sion, on June 26, last.

It was stated by a Deputy Inspector of Police Kingsway Police station, that there were three stab wounds on the neck of the body and a deep gash wound on the neck from side to side. Police have made every effort to trace the relations or friends of the deceased but have not found any body. The man had evidently been murdered but the police have not been able to trace the culprit so far.

An inquest was held to-day over the body by the Bombay Coroner. The Jury returned a verdict of death by homicidal incised wounds one of which had been inflicted on the neck severing the spinal cord. The Jury added a rider that the murder was committed by some person or persons unknown.

Thomas Douglas Smith, who was charged with cheating Messrs. Shah & Co. of Rs. 52 worth of goods obtained under false pretences, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 56 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to-day.

The accused denied the charge of cheating and stated that he obtained the goods on the authority of Mr. C. T. Allen.

This was refuted in evidence and the Magistrate convicted the accused.

Case Against Ghee Merchants

An important case under the Prevention of Adulteration Act is being heard in the Court of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court, in which a sample of the renowned brand of "Dig Vijay" Ghee was found to be adulterated to the extent of 38.1 per cent.

The Public Analyst, stated to the Court that he was unable to say what was the exact nature of the extraneous fat. It may be, he said "vegetable fat, or animal fat or fish oil or any other fat.

CUSTOMS CERTIFICATE.

The Assistant Health Officer declared that the accused relied on the Customs certificate of Jamnagar State, as warrants of the purity of the ghee. When this certificate was discarded by him, they relied on a Gujarati document.

Dr. Coutinho the Public Analyst was subject to a lengthy and searching cross-examination to test the accuracy of the process employed to detect adulteration.

In this case, the accused Haridas Vallabhdas and his son Ramdas Haridas are being prosecuted under Section 4 of the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, for selling as pure ghee a quantity which on analysis by the Public Analyst, was, it is alleged, found to be adulterated to the extent of 38.1 per cent.

Mr. C. Atkins (of Messrs. Crawford and Bayley, Solicitors) appeared for the prosecution. Mr. C. N. Kanuga with Mr. Chhatrapati and Mr. Upadhya defended the accused.

John D'Souza and Ryandeo Naik were sentenced to aggregate term of 5 years and 4 years by Mr. K. J. Khambatta Second Additional Presidency Magistrate at Dadar.

The sentences are in regard to a series of cases for house-breaking, theft, or receiving stolen property. Severally and jointly, the number of cases being six.

Three persons were arrested on Friday night by the Princess Street Police at Cathedral Street for alleged satta gambling.

They were released on bail.

One more person was arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. in connection with the theft of Revenue stamps. The accused Putalaji was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and remanded in custody.

For being in possession of an automatic pistol without licence Mohamed Akbar Ferozedin was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

TWO KILLED IN FACTION FIGHT

AMRAOTI, July 9.

Two persons were killed and several persons injured as a result of rioting at the village of Shirala in Amraoti Tahsil, according to information received here.

It appears the riot was the sequel to a quarrel over the possession of a field between two parties of kunbis, one residents of Shirala and the other of Wadura.

It is alleged that on June 30 both the parties assembled in large numbers with lathis and axes to commence sowing and establish possession. It is stated that one member of the Shirala party was assaulted and was hit by an axe on the forehead fracturing the skull.

In the fight which followed this several persons were injured. Two persons succumbed to their injuries later.

Police on receipt of information rushed to the scene and arrested the alleged leader of the rival parties. Later on investigation, ten persons have so far been arrested including the police patil of Dadura.—A. P.

Our Objective Remains Independence!

Real Strength Comes From Outside

President Jawaharlal Explains Why Congress Has Accepted Offices

ALLAHABAD: July 10.

"Acceptance of office does not mean by an iota acceptance of the Slave Constitution. It means fight against the coming of Federation by all means in our power, inside as well as outside the Legislatures.

"We have taken a new step involving new responsibilities and some risk. But, if we are true to our objectives and are ever vigilant we shall overcome these risks and gain strength and power from this step also. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

This inspiring passage occurs in a lengthy statement issued to the "United Press" this afternoon by President Jawaharlal Nehru today, on his return from Wardha, exhorting the people of India to loyally abide by the Wardha decision.

The following is the full text of the statement:——

"NO ACCEPTANCE OF SLAVE CONSTITUTION"

"Soon after the conclusion of the Working Committee meeting, I was asked by over-eager Pressmen for my opinion on the Working Committee resolution on office acceptance. I told them that I could not say anything about it, as members of the Working Committee are not allowed to discuss its resolutions; and then I added lightly that, for a member of the Working Committee, the resolution of the Committee must be right. To him—so long as he continued to be a member—the Working Committee like the King, could do no wrong.

Our Objective —Independence

"I feel, however, that I cannot dispose of this question in this light vein and that I should try to explain the significance of the resolution to my comrades of the Congress. For two or three years now, the subject of office acceptance has roused a fierce controversy in the country and, individuals and groups have debated on it and clung stoutly to their respective views. Those views remain much the same, but what lie behind these views? Few, I suppose, objected to office-acceptance on principle and even those who thought in terms of revolutionary changes did not consider that acceptance of office was inevitably and invariably wrong. They, and many with them, feared that acceptance involved a grave risk of our getting involved in petty reformist activities and forgetting for a while the main issue. They feared that the initiative would pass from the masses and our activities would be largely confined to the stuffy and limited sphere of the Council Chamber. It was this risk that induced the Congress, the A.I.C.C. and the Working Committee to emphasise repeatedly that more important work lay outside the legislatures, in the contact with the masses. If we remember that objective of independence always and work to that end, the risk lessens and we may even utilise the Council Chamber to this very end.

No Partnership In Imperialist Firm

"I have no doubt that the Working Committee resolution passed at Wardha reflects the opinion of the majority of the Congress. This opinion is in favour of acceptance of office, but it is even more strongly and unanimously in favour of the basic Congress policy of fighting the new Constitution and ending it. The acceptance of office may be a stage in our freedom struggle, but to end the constitution and have a Constituent Assembly is our main objective to-day, as it was yesterday. Acceptance of office does not mean by an iota acceptance of the slave constitution. It means that fight against the coming of Federation by all means in our power inside as well as outside the Legislatures.

"All this the Working Committee resolution has emphasised and it has made it clear again that, we are not going to be partners and co-operators in the Imperialist firm. The gulf between British Empire and us cannot be bridged. Our view-points and objectives are utterly different. Thus, it is not to work the Constitution in the normal way that we go to the Assemblies or accept office. It is to try to prevent the Federation from materialising and thereby to stultify the Constitution and prepare the ground for a Constituent Assembly and independence. It is further to strengthen the masses and, where possible, in the narrow sphere of the constitution, to give some relief to them. Let this be borne in mind by every Congressman.

Price Of Liberty

"Last three months and more have shown that Congress was not eager for office and the spoils thereof. Office was ours even without our asking for it, if only we could reconcile ourselves to the prospect. We looked upon this question always from the point of view of strengthening the people for the struggle for independence. We hesitated and tried to clear the way for our work and weighed the advantages and disadvantages. There can be no doubt that these three months have made the Congress position clearer and stronger and, if we accept office, we do so for the longer purpose in view and we leave it when that purpose can be better served otherwise.

"The Working Committee resolution was inevitable under the circumstances, and I trust that it will be loyally followed by all Congressmen. But to be loyal to the spirit underlying it, we must carry on our work outside the Legislatures with even greater energy. We must not lose our sense of perspective. Real strength, even for our work in legislatures and, much more so for the struggles ahead, comes from outside. This is the significance of this resolution as that of previous ones.

"We have taken a new step involving new responsibilities and some risks. But, if we are true to our objectives and are ever vigilant, we shall overcome those risks and gain strength and power from this step also. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."—United Press.

(Stop Press On Page 33)

Suppression Of Congress Workers

MUSLIM CONGRESSMEN PENALISED

Jawaharlal Appeals For Greater Activity In Reply To Govt. Policy

ALLAHABAD: July 10.

The following Press statement has been issued by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:——

"The United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee has already drawn attention to the organised campaign to suppress Congress workers, which has been initiated by the Government in the United Provinces. A large number of our workers, especially those, who work among the peasantry, have either been convicted or are being proceeded against. One special feature of this policy is the way the Muslim workers for the Congress are being penalised.

Mr. Sajjad Zaheer, Secretary of the Allahabad Congress Committee, is being proceeded against for a speech to a Kisan gathering. Maulana Abdul Quasim, Shahjehanpur is also being proceeded against for a speech delivered in Allahabad on the occasion of his visit here in May last, to attend an informal Muslim Conference. Noted Muslims who are connected with the Congress Mass Contact programme are being singled out. Maulana Husain Ahmed was externed from Delhi when he was carrying on propaganda in favour of Muslims joining the Congress. Maulana Nuru-ud-Din Behari of the Jamat, has been externed from Delhi also apparently for the same reason.

These actions of the Government indicate the measure of their fear of our mass contact programme and their desire to obstruct it. I trust that this will lead to greater activity in furtherance of this programme."—A P.

JAWAHARLAL LEAVES FOR JHANSI

ALLAHABAD, July 10.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, accompanied by his secretary Mr. S. D. Upadhyaya, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Dr. Ashraf and Lalbahadur Shastri, left for Jhansi to-night.—A. P

BRITAIN'S BETRAYAL OF ARABS

To-day's Public Meeting At Jinnah Hall

Under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party a public meeting will be held at Jinnah Hall at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) to condemn the Royal Commission's report on Palestine. Mr. Syed Abdullah Brelvi will preside. Among the speakers are Mr. M. C. Chagla, Mr. Ashok Mehta, Maulana Abdul Bari Saqui, Mr. S. S. Batliwala and C. K. Narayenswamy.

OFFICE ACCEPTANCE AND MINORITY PROVINCES

Jawaharlal Interprets Wardha Resolution

CALCUTTA: July 10.

In response to a telephonic enquiry made by the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," this morning, as to whether the latest Wardha Decision of the Congress Working Committee, might be construed as permitting the Congress parties in those Provinces where they are in a minority, to form Ministries, if necessary, by entering into coalition with other parties, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru stated that such interpretation would be quite unwarranted.

As a matter of fact, said Panditji, the question of coalition for the purpose of taking office in the Provinces where the Congress was not in a majorty, was not considered at Wardha at all, and no decision was arrived at in that behalf.

The plain meaning of the Wardha resolution, according to Panditji is, that only the Congress majority parties are entitled to form Ministries in their Provinces from their own members.—United Press.

Calcutta Dy. Jail Supdt. Drowned?

CALCUTTA: July 10.

The body of Mr. C. Shrubsole (European), Deputy Superintendent, Presidency Jail, was found floating in Tolly's Nullah (Canal), near Calcutta this morning. The details are not known.—A. P.

Swan Song Of The Puppets?

Narration Of Their "Happy Experience"

Grand Saviours Of Democracy!

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA: July 10.

What may safely be described as the last feeble, desperate attempt on the part of the present 'Interim' (Cooper) Ministry in the Province to rally strength in the face of strong, organised Congress Opposition, met with a very poor reception as could be seen at Gokhale Hall this morning, where out of over 1,000 invitees, hardly one-fourth of the number cared to attend the Constitutionalists' Conference, called by the Bombay 'Puppets,' with a view to seek advice, criticism and suggestions over the pronounced Ministerial programme.

EVEN NATURE WEEPS!

Even Nature seemed to help heavy odds against the conveners of the Conference in that rain had set in full form about an hour in advance, pouring cold water on the enthusiasm of the organisers and filling the air with characteristic gloom.

Proceedings of the Conference commenced with Sir D. B. Cooper's opening address, after which a general discussion on the Ministerial programme began.

"Preventing Democracy's Collapse"

A "United Press" message says:——

The Constitutionalists' Conference, convened by the Bombay Premier, commenced this morning.

Sir D. B. Cooper welcoming the delegates said:——

"We claim to have averted the disaster of Section 93 and we feel confident that, contemporary opinion will appreciate the stand we have taken. Our sole object in taking office was to prevent the collapse of Democracy at its very inception."

After Sir D. B. Cooper's oration, the Hon. the Finance Minister, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, explained the Ministerial Programme. After two hours' general discussion, items on the agenda were discussed with reference to the Ministerial Programme and the execution of it.

Though the Conference was tolerably representative, an atmosphere of unreality prevailed throughout the deliberations.

The Conference adjourned this evening till to-morrow.

Rural Demands Not Fully Met With

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 10.

Mr. Tairsee opening general discussion complemented the ministers on their programme, and replied to critics who contended it to be a mere paper programme.

Congratulating the Congress on its decision to accept office he said whatever programme was put forth was a programme of the Province and of no particular party, and he hoped instead of looking upon the present Ministers as political untouchables Congress will show generosity of shaking hands with them.

Sardar Jagannath Maharaj opined that the Ministerial programme was satisfactory.

Mr. Rege, Municipal President, Thana, urged abolition of nominations in local bodies, and suggested the appointment of honorary Magistrates with consideration of qualifications.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia wished to know how the Ministry intended to raise the money necessary for implementing the programme, and warned them not to irritate the rich people by additional taxation.

RURAL DEMANDS NOT FULLY SATISFIED

Mr. S. S. More, President, Poona District Local Board, complained the rural element was not properly represented in the Conference, and maintained that the Ministerial Programme did not go far enough to satisfy rural demands.

Mr. Mancharshaw Karbhari pleaded for retrenchment and reorganisation of services with a view to put the Presidency's finances on a sound basis.

About a dozen more speakers took part in the discussion, and reassembling at the tea the conference proceeded consideration of every item of the programme and dealt exhaustively with the educational policy.

Although several suggestions were made towards improvement of the policy was generally welcomed. Discussion on the land policy was started and the Conference adjourned to to-morrow morning.

Prominent among those present were Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, V. N. Chandavarkar, Rao Bahadur Navale, Sjt. Vinayak Savarkar, Thakur of Kervada, Sjt. D. G. Dalvi, Sardar Bhimbhai Naik, Sjt. B. S. Kamat, and Dr. G. S. Mahajani.

COOPER ON HIS "HAPPY EXPERIENCE"

There has been good response to the invitation and nearly 700 Legislators attended from throughout the Presidency, which included 35 M.L.A.'s, Democratic Liberal leaders, Sir John Abercrombie, the Savarkar Brothers, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Rao Bahadur Thube (non-Brahmin).

The Leader of the Congressites did not participate, but a dozen Gandhi-caps were seen in the hall, which was full.

After Sir D. B. Cooper's opening speech, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Finance Minister, gave a resume of what was promised, and what was done in three months of strenuous endeavour which will have to go on till the meeting of the Legislature

PROGRAMME EXPLAINED.

He pointed out that increased educational facilities, reform of land policy, debt redemption scheme, the solving of water problem, stopping the drink drain, redress of forest grievances, release of politicals, refund of securities to newspapers, improvements in health and sanitation had been programmed, and he left it to the Conference to judge whether the Ministry had set about in the right way.

He concluded thus: "Office or no office, we pursue the programme and hope to secure support."

"HAPPY EXPERIENCE."

Sir John Abercrombie asked, on a point of information, referring to a sentence in Sir Dhanjishah Cooper's speech regarding restrictions and special powers that hamper free working, if it was the Ministry's experience.

Sir D. B. Cooper: "It is no expression of experience and an observation about the Act only."

He added: "Our experience is happy"

Asked for more definite answer, Mr. Mehta said, it meant that they even had to come into collision on that account. "Till now we have not." (Applause).

Mr. Tairsee, wishing success for the programme, congratulated the Ministry. He hoped that the Congress would not treat them as political untouchables, but shake hands with them.

"MINISTRY CONGRATULATED."

Over a dozen members participated in the discussion of the merits of the programme and congratulated the Ministry for the same.

Sir D. B. Cooper replying thanked them for the suggestions made in connection with the remarks made regarding corruption in Public Services and pointed out that it was not rampant, at least in Bombay, as alleged elsewhere. He added that the future Government will have to be careful about it, when they think of drastically cutting the salaries of the servants. (Laughter).

CONFERENCE ADJOURNS.

Consideration, clause by clause, of the programme was then taken up. The discussion of the Education Programme was over when the Conference adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

(Sir D. B. Cooper's Inaugural Speech on Page 18.)

Hoist National Flag On Every House

WHEN CONGRESS MINISTERS TAKE CHARGE

Appeal By Presidents Of Provincial Congress Committees

MADRAS: July 10.

The Presidents of the Provincial Congress Committees in the Madras Presidency—the Tamil Nadu, Andhra, Kerala and Kanara Districts—have issued the following appeal:—

"It is understood that H. E. the Governor of Madras will invite the Leader of the Congress Party in Madras to form a Ministry and undertake the administration of the Province, on July 14. The same day, all the legislators will be sworn in, and will take their seats in the Assembly and the Council.

We, therefore, appeal to all the people to celebrate the occasion, by hoisting the National Flag in all places—villages, towns and cities—throughout the Presidency, as a symbol of the pledge that the entire nation is behind the Congress in its endeavours for the establishment of full freedom and welfare of the people.

FOR ALL.

When the Congress Ministers accept office, they accept it on behalf of all the Congressmen, in all the Sabhas, throughout the country. The flag-hoisting on July 14 will, therefore, be an occasion to mark the auspicious event of undertaking this responsibility on the part of all the Congressmen.

There should be an efficient Congress Committee in every village and town, on whose active and alert service, the Congress Ministry can depend. All men and women who can possibly enrol themselves in the Congress Sabhas, should do so. It is hoped that many thousands of tri-coloured flags will be seen flying on July 14."—A. P.

PROGRAMME NOT GOING FAR ENOUGH

Rural Demands Not Fully Satisfied

MADRAS, July 10.

Asked whether the Congress Party will be allowed to form a ministry in Bengal on a promise of support held out by other parties, Babu Rajendra Prasad agreed that there was such a possibility, but added the Congress would have to decide this issue.

"NOT YET DECIDED"

"We are not yet decided", was his reply to a further question where in the event of a constitutional breakdown in one province where there was a Congress Ministry functioning the Congress Ministries in other province would be asked to resign their office.

In the course of further conversation, Babu Rajendra Prasad said the general outline of the Congress programme was there in the election manifesto and as regards detail, freedom would be given to the provincial ministries whose personal would be finally approved by the Parliamentary Sub-Committee.

NOT RETIRING NOW

"I have no intention of retiring either from All-India or provincial politics", replied Babu Rajendra Prasad to a question which arose out of the speculations in certain quarters over his recent speech at Chapra, wherein he had said that granted co-operation by all he would devote himself to the Saran district.—A. P.

4 MONTHS AND 700 FRANCS FINE

BRUSSELS, July 10.

The Rexist Leader, De Grelle, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment and 700 Francs fine, for slandering M. Marcel Jasper, Minister for Transport. The sentence was suspended under the First Offenders' Act for a probationary period of five years.

De Grelle was ordered to have the judgment published in 20 Belgian and five foreign papers.—Reuter.

Office Decision Has Enhanced Govt Prestige

London "Times" Hopes Congress Would Learn To Behave Itself To Get Further Instalment Of Reforms

LONDON, July 10.

In a leading article on Congress decision, the "Times" says that it is warmly approved by educated Indian opinion of all parties and creeds. British opinion in England and India is equally satisfied to learn that the controversy has ended in manner honourable to both sides.

The dispute has enhanced the prestige of Government who faced a difficult situation with exemplary calm and while refusing to give any undertakings contrary to the letter and spirit of the new Constitution, has been ready to explain the reasons for refusal and show that under the Government of India Act 1935, ministerial responsibility would be a reality.

Mahatma Gandhi has again shown that his ascendancy remains undisputed as leader of the Congress and faced a most difficult situation.

Gandhiji took all possible pains to prevent provincial dissatisfaction from leading into an open rupture, induced the central junta to whittle down its demand and did his utmost to convince them of the strength of the movement for acceptance of office.

The few public statements he made during the deadlock were conciliatory and discreet and his hand may be discerned in the resolution finally accepted by the Working Committee

Distrust In British Sincerity

There is abundant evidence that powerful elements in the Congress Party remain distrustful of British sincerity and still see traps in the new constitution. The fact that the Congress Party has taken an important and most welcome step towards co-operation, does not dispense Imperial Government, Government of India from their duty of convincing the Party that the new constitution stands for partnership and not for exploitation.

There is every reason to expect that Congress ministers will grapple immediately with the task of carrying out party programme of social and economic reform and there is no reason to suppose that they will accept office solely to make the India Act unworkable.

Doubtless they would wish to alter and amend the Act but they know that their chances of doing this with the consent of the Imperial Parliament must depend very largely on their own record in office.

A Congress party that has won its legislative spurs and acquired the confidence of the powerful minorities of India will be in a far stronger position than a non-co-operating opposition could ever occupy.

It is hard to believe that the extremist elements of the Working Committee will be able to dictate the daily policy of the Ministers of the Provincial Governments when once they have accepted office and have realised as soon they will that they can count on the sympathetic collaboration of the Governors.

Many difficulties still await the Government of the provincial legislatures, but one great obstacle has been successfully surmounted For the moment any how the democratic theory which substitutes agreement for compulsion has been handsomely vindicated.

FRONTIER POLICY FAILED

The Indian Frontier policy has failed and a new policy is needed declares a "Daily Herald" leader. The paper estimates that the present operations have already cost about a million sterling and a thousand lives.—Reuter.

LANSBURY'S TALKS WITH DUCE

ROME, July 9.

Mr. Lansbury conversed with Signor Mussolini for 45 minutes advocating a world conference for a more equitable distribution of world resources.

He sees the Duce again on Monday.—Reuter.

HEAT WAVE HAVOC IN U. S. A.

Heavy Toll Of Casualties

NEW YORK, July 9.

The nation is sweltering under a heat wave which has already caused over 100 deaths including drownings and 100 have been prostrated.

The temperature at 2 p.m. was 94 which followed a night when the thermometer remained above 80 largely precluding sleep.

Some leading New York firms released their workers after the minimum necessary work and factories in some parts of the country have suspended operations.—Reuter.

IRISH LABOUR PARTY TO FOLLOW INDEPENDENT POLICY

LONDON, July 10.

After a meeting last evening of the Irish Free State Labour Party whose thirteen deputies hold the balance of power in the Dail issued statement that the Party would continue to pursue a policy of complete independence, support every proposal intended to strengthen the national status of the country, and raise the standard of living of the citizens and welcome the enactment of many of the articles of the new constitution, but would oppose articles calculated to give undue possibly dictatorial powers to the new President or enable the legislature to enact legislation to curb the effectiveness of the trade unions in the fight for a decent standard of living for the Irish workers.—Reuter.

EMIR ABDULLA SATISFIED WITH PALESTINE REPORT

JERUSALEM, July 9.

Emir Abdulla of Transjordan interviewed on the recommendations of the Palestine Report declared that the findings provided the best solution which could be adopted considering the circumstances in Palestine.—Reuter.

"Purifying" Sind Administration

KARACHI, July 10.

The Government of Sind is forging ahead with the task of securing purification of administration and greater efficiency and economy in its machinery. A Home Department resolution just released states that the Government has decided that the whole organisation and functions of the administrative machinery should be subjected to a comprehensive survey. For this purpose a committee has been appointed with Diwan Bahadur Hiranand Khemsingh as chairman to carry out a detailed examination of the organisation of departments of Government such as Revenue, Public Works, Police, etc., with a view to formulation of proposals for their more efficient organisation and for any possible adjustment in their constitution and functions which may lead to avoidance of duplication of staff and duties

The committee will not concern itself with the question of policy, scales of pay and organisation and condition of service of All India services.—A. P.

"I Leave It To You, Partner!"

French Reaction To Non-Intervention Decision

PARIS, July 10.

The Non-Intervention Committee's decision of Britain to find compromise is regarded here as excellent, the general sentiment being "I leave it to you, partner". The Foreign Ministry replying to the German allegation that volunteers and war material are still crossing the Franco-Spanish frontier states that if this was the case why was not it reported by the Control organisation. Regarding the alleged export of Lorries, Aluminium, and Steel bars these were not banned under the non-intervention agreement; meanwhile the French navy is still watching the coast to prevent embarkation of volunteers at Sete.

AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS

It is stated in official quarters that the French Government is awaiting the outcome of Britain's attempt to end the non-intervention deadlock before taking an action in regard to the suppressing of control of the Franco-Spanish frontier though it is not impossible for the Government to suspend powers of Controllers before the negotiations have concluded. The observers there will be parallel in position to the observers in Portugal.—Reuter.

THREE THOUSAND KILLED ON MADRID FRONT?

Contradictory Messages From Valladolid And Valencia

VALLADOLID, July 10.

The insurgent broadcast claims that three thousand members of the International Brigade fighting for the Government were killed in Madrid and the suburb, Usera, and insurgents have advanced five-hundred yards. Government attack was abandoned

VALENCIA.

The Government claims to have consolidated positions gained in west of Madrid recently. Heavy fighting is still progressing in various Madrid fronts.—Reuter.

Italian Press Satisfied!

ROME, July 10.

The Italian newspapers express satisfaction at the outcome of Non-intervention meeting.—Reuter.

An Ultimatum?

BERLIN, July 10.

The French threat to suspend observers at Pyrenees is described in newspaper "Allegmeine Zeitung" as an ultimatum.—Reuter.

Spanish-French Frontier Control To Be Suspended?

PARIS, July 10.

The official control of Spanish-French Frontier will be suspended from July 13.—Reuter.

Protest Against Mysore Magistrate's Order

MYSORE, July 10.

The city Municipal Council adjourned to-day as a mark of protest against the Magistrate's order prohibiting unlicensed processions and assemblies issued under the Police Regulation.—A. P.

JAPANESE SPOKESMAN BLAMES CHINESE FOR FENGTAI INCIDENT

TOKIO, July 10.

The Foreign Office spokesman defended Japan's treaty of rights to carry out manoeuvres when and where her garrison troops in North China chose. He added that notice had been given prior to manoeuvres which were the occasion of the Fengtai incident and the Japanese troops were not furnished with more than one live bullet to each of the soldier of who were practising for the annual inspection. After the Chinese had fired on them the Japanese commander summoned reinforcements from Fengtai garrison. Messages from Peiping report that all is quiet in North China. The withdrawal of Chinese and Japanese troops has been completed and negotiations between the military authorities are likely to be started shortly.—Reuter.

Serious Fighting At Wangping Resumed

PEIPING, July 10.

The Chinese authorities announce resumption of serious fighting at Wangping near Peking, the scene of the original clash where the Japanese are declared to be "furiously attacking the city", which the Chinese troops had previously reoccupied.—Reuter.

GERMANS ENABLED TO VISIT EXHIBITION

Franco-German Commercial Treaty Signed

PARIS, July 10.

The Franco-German Commercial Treaty has been signed and will last for two years. The present clearing system will be substituted by a Belgo-German arrangement of "Proportions" Germany will not limit herself to purchasing only French raw products, but also manufactured goods, based on percentages of total French exports to Germany.

The treaty includes earmarking of 110,000,000 Francs, to enable the Germans to visit the Exhibition.—Reuter.

Strike In French Cafes And Hotels

PARIS, July 10

Despite peace efforts by M. Chautemps, the General Strike has been called for by all hotels, cafes and restaurants where the employers have refused to apply five-day week. The Premier stated that the strike would be greatly to the detriment of national interests.—Reuter's Special.

"Puppets" Speak With Two Voices

Welcome Wardha Lead, But Conspire Against Advent Of Congress Ministry

POONA: Saturday.

"Conditions in the Presidency of Bombay are peculiar. We have perhaps as many parties as in any other province, but we have no single party having majority. Even the Congress, though the largest single party in the House, has not got a pledged majority of members elected on its ticket, but the question remains whether the non-Congress majority will be able to combine together under one banner forgetting all their petty differences anon and concentrating their minds on one thing and one thing alone, namely, to do their very best under the circumstance."

In these words Sir D. B. Cooper, the Chief Minister of the Bombay Government, inaugurating the Constitutionists' Conference today called upon non-Congress legislators to form a united front against the Congress Party.

The following are extracts from the Chief Minister's address:

I venture to express the hope that as a result of the two days' deliberations you will return to your homes convinced that Government have earnestly taken up the work of amelioration of the conditions of the masses to as large an extent as possible for them to do during the three short months since they accepted office. On my part I feel certain that Government will be greatly assisted in improving their programme by your valuable suggestions and advice during our two days' deliberations.

Your presence here is a matter of great encouragement to us. It manifests, in a manner not to be mistaken, that the educated, influential and responsible classes are all agreed on the need for working the new constitution and for extracting whatever good it is possible to do within the four corners of the Government of India Act 1935

No one is more acquainted than this great gathering with the limitations under which the Provincial Autonomy under the Act of 1935 is inaugurated. It no doubt falls much below the real one. It is hedged on all sides with restrictions and special powers which hamper the free working of it These limitations were pointed out to the British Government when the Act was under discussion.

No Option

You are all familiar with the position I have stated but you feel, as I am feeling, that there is no other option left to us except to take up what has been given and make the best of it. This is the opinion of every sober-minded public man in India, because we will not improve the position in any way if we fail to accept the new Constitution and work it up. This has been our experience in the past. To stand aloof from the work of constructive statesmanship on the ground that the scope offered is meagre, is a barren attitude and will not result in any good to anyone.

Prevented National Tragedy

During the last 16 years attempts were made to boycott the legislatures and offices. Nothing happened and the Legislatures or offices functioned without any hitch. Only those who boycotted missed the opportunity of helping to bring the goal of provincial autonomy nearer.

With this experience behind us, it was out of the question for responsible politicians in this country to shirk the task of running the administration under the new Constitution, whatever its defects. And when the Congress did not accept office in April on the plea of the Governors' refusal to give assurances we had no alternative but to step in and shoulder the responsibility for the formation of a ministry. That was the only alternative open to men imbued with a sense of realities.

Our refusal would have resulted in the break up of the new Constitution, the resort by the Governor to Section 93 of the Act and the taking over by him of the administration of the Province in his hands. No effort was considered by us to be too great to avert such a tragedy, for it would have been nothing less and would have ushered in a new era of personal rule. We claim to have averted that disaster and we feel confident that contemporary opinion will appreciate the stand we have taken. That our sole object in takng office was to prevent the collapse of democracy at its very inception is now becoming clearer and clearer every day.

The programme which we have announced and the part of which we have implemented represents constructive efforts even under the aegis of a defective Act of Parliament.

The conditions in the Presidency of Bombay are peculiar. We have perhaps as many parties as in any other province, but we have no single party having absolute majority. Even the Congress, though the largest single party in the House, has not got a pledged majority of members elected on its ticket, but the question remains whether the Non-Congress majority will be able to combine together under one banner forgetting all their petty differences anon and concentrating their minds on one thing and one thing, namely, to do their very best under the circumstances.

I am hoping that this Conference will help to concentrate attention on the constructive side of the programme which we have placed before the public, and before we formally lay it before the Legislature we have invited the representatives of the presidency here with a view to getting their advices and co-operation in its improvement.

Wardha Decision Welcomed

Since this conference was invited the Congress has taken a step which all of us will welcome. The Viceregal pronouncement, while being full of sincere sympathy, made no departure from the Constitutional position, and it was feared that doctrinnaire politicians might put a spoke in the wheel and prevent the Congress from availing itself of the opportunity offered to it for the last time to return to Constitutional methods. Happily those fears have proved groundless and the Congress has made a real effort to place the well-being of the country above short-sighted ideas about false prestige. All constitutionalists will rejoice at the attitude taken at Wardha. The significance of this conference has all the more increased thereby.

Our programme is essentially one of mass welfare and all responsible quarters have received it as such: but there was one serious obstacle in the way of its fulfilment. The Congress had declared its determination to throw it without being prepared to form an alternative Government; but the decisions taken at Wardha completely alters the situation.

Whether we remain in office or whether Congress takes it over, the programme that is soon to be placed before you will hold the field. That programme after it has been discussed and improved by you will be equally binding upon us as also on the Congress; no party or group of parties can afford to ignore the judgment of a most representative gathering as this conference undoubtedly is, and what ever Government may be in power it can overlook at its peril the considered opinion of the men and women assembled in this conference. The deliberations of this conference will thus have the most far-reaching influence and I feel certain that your decisions will be marked by the same spirit of sobriety, patriotism and constructive statesmanship that has brought you here.

Procedure At Conference

The procedure for the next two days will be as follows: After I have finished, I propose to have a general discussion of the whole programme and also of any new suggestion that you might have to make. This would not take more than two hours provided everybody confines his observations and limits his remarks only to those questions in which he is interested. After the general discussion is over, I propose to take up the Ministerial programme section by section and throw it open to discussion.

It will be open at that stage for anyone of you to propose changes that you consider will improve the programme of that section or to point out its defects with a view to their rectification. In this way we shall go through the whole programme section by section, and when we have finished the official programme it will be open again for anyone of you to suggest measures which have not been covered during the previous discussion. After all that has been done, the Ministry will spend the next week in considering how far the discussions of these two days have been helpful towards the improvement of the programme.

I beg you to have my assurance that whatever suggestions we find helpful we shall not hesitate to adopt. If the time required in any particular case is not sufficient we shall defer its consideration. But no suggestion will be left out in the final scheme that the Ministers have at the back of their minds.—United Press.

CHARGE AGAINST MUNICIPAL OFFICER

(From A Correspondent)

It was in the month of May that the Municipal Workers' Union presented its charge-sheet to the Municipal Commissioner in the case of a Municipal officer in the workshops who was charged with receiving bribes from drivers and cleaners in the Health Department.

Taking into consideration the seriousness of the allegations, the Commissioner was requested to appoint a Special Committee for this purpose. The Commissioner declined to accept the proposal and started a Departmental Inquiry through the Test Audit Officer Mr. Wagle. The Union was thereby deprived of the privilege of acquiring and producing the necessary evidence in the case. Many of the Union's witnesses were intimidated and the result went against the Union.

On receiving the letter from the Commissioner to the above effect the Managing Committee held its meeting to take further steps in this case. The case is now represented to the Mayor and some of the leading Corporators who have assured the Union of their support in appointing a Special Committee for this purpose. The matter is shortly to come before the Works Committee and all papers pertaining to the case are passed over to the Works Committee. The Union will supply the members of the Corporation with the printed report of the case and it is hoped that a Special Committee will be appointed to investigate the case.

TWO MURDERED

SUKKUR, July 8.

A Muslim is reported to have run amok in a village near Pir-jo-Goth and attacked a few of his relatives and his own wife, two of whom died and three were injured.

It is stated that after a verbal warfare with his wife, the man got enraged and dealt an axe-blow on her severing from the body one of her arms.

His mother-in-law and sister-in-law tried to intervene and subdue the man's fury but he attacked both of them killing the former outright and seriously injuring the latter. A boy got curious to know what was happening inside the man's house but his curiosity was paid by death as the Muslim dealt him also a fatal blow.

The man is now in custody.—United Press.

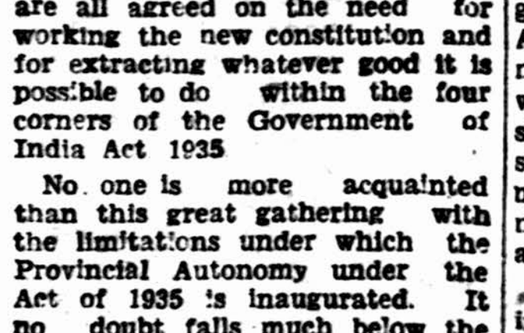
8 ARRESTED FOR TRAFFIC IN WOMEN

LUCKNOW, July 9.

Eight persons including five women were arrested by the Lucknow police for alleged traffic in women. The police also seized certain documents in the house connected with this traffic.

It is stated that while trying to escape at night from the house by scaling the wall, a young woman who was also an expectant mother fell down unconscious on the road. The neighbours rushed to the place and removed the woman to hospital.

The police on being informed raided the house and arrested the inmates, who included three men and five women.—United Press.



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LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Ashad, Shud 3, 1993
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 2, 1356
Parsi: Behman 4, 1306
Hightide: 1-40; 14-14
Lowtide: 7-34, 20-30
Sunrise: 6h. 8m.
Sunset: 7h. 20m.

Public meeting to condemn Palestine Report: Jinnah Hall at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. S. A. Brelvi to preside.

KURANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the "Kuranic Society" a public lecture will be delivered on "Kuran and its teachings" to-day (Sunday) in the premises of the Anjuman-e-Islam High School between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. (S.T.)

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Growth of the soul" will be the subject of a free public lecture, to be followed by questions and answers, which will be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp: Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m

SARASWATI COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE

Under the auspices of the Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel, there will be the first of the series of lectures on "Aspects of Indian Industry" by Prof. N. S. Rao to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the institute premises.

MAHARASHTRA SEVA MANDAL

A tea party in honour of Dr. S. S. Rao M.D. (Vice-President of the above Mandal) will be held in the Mandal's Maharashtra Vyayam Shala Hall at Lalbaug, to-day (Sunday), at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) for his success in the M.D. Examination

RAM SANGIT VIDYALAYA

Master Bhaskarrao Phatak, principal, Bharatia Sangit Vidyalaya, Thana, will give a public violin concert in the Gayan-Hall of the above Vidyalaya (Dwarkadas Mansion, Benham Lane Corner, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum) to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETH SABHA

There will be a Grand Musical entertainment by Sethurama Iyer of Thirthara Pundit (Flute) Ramanathan of Rajamadom (Harmonium) and Master Meenakshi Sundaram of Pudukottah (Mridangam) to-day (Sunday), at 4-25 p.m. (S.T.) at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, G.I.P.

MEDICAL LICENTIATES' ASSOCIATION

A General Body meeting of the Bombay Branch of the All India Medical Licentiates, Association will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the consulting rooms of Dr. B. Y. Paranjpe. Ophthalmic Surgeon (Coronation Building), 3rd Floor, Gunbow Street, off Hornby Road, Fort.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

A public lecture will be delivered by Bhikkhu Ariya Dhamma, in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on "Mechanism of Body and Mind". The subject will be explained by means of illustrations and Diagrams.

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AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"The Great Barrier" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Love is News" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday (to-morrow) "Rose Marie" at 10-30 a.m.
ROXY—"Jagirdar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Annie Laurie" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Dark Journey" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Night Must Fall" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Love of a Slave" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Robinson Crusoe" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Raj Rani Mira" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The President" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Our Darling Daughters" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Frontiers of Freedom" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Pratibha" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Jeevan Naiya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

BANK OF BARODA

With regard to the report of the Bank of Baroda Ltd. appearing in the "Chronicle" of the 9th instant the balance carried forward to the next account is printed as Rs. 1,71,19/13/8. It should be Rs. 1,71,219/13/8.

LATE RULER OF SAWANTWADI

Under the auspices of the Sawantwadi State Muslim Association, Bombay, a public meeting will be held at the Jafferbhai Rehimtullah Municipal Urdu School, Sandhurst Road, North, to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. (S.T.) to mourn the sad and irreparable loss of H. H. Raje Bahadur Sir Khem Sawant Bhonsle, the late Ruler of Sawantwadi.

"NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN" EXPOSITION

The sixth lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol II) will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwalla, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadysett House, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, on Sunday the 11th July 1937, at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY GIRNI KAMGAR UNION RED FLAG

The meeting of the Managing Committee of the B.G.K.U. (Red-flag) will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p. m. (S.T.) at the Head Office of the Union. Indira Building. Poibavdi.

SAVARKAR RECEPTION COMMITTEE

The final meeting of the Savarkar Reception Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p. m. at the Hind Vidyalaya (near Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum) to adopt the report of the secretary regarding the collections and expenses, etc.

MARATHA SAMAJ GRAHA COMMITTEE

The second adjourned annual general meeting of the Maratha Samaj Graha Committee will be held the Samaj Building, opp. G.I.P. Railway Workshop Suparibaugh to-day (Sunday) at 4 p. m. (S.T.) to adopt the annual report and audited accounts for the year 1935-36.

DRAWERS ON STRIKE IN LOCAL MILL

About 72 drawers working in the Indian Manufacturing Spinning and Weaving Company Ltd., are on strike since the 1st of July because they demand the same rates of wages for the rationalised work which they are asked to put in which the workers of the other mills controlled by the firm of the same Managing Agent are getting. They approached the Labour Officer before they went on strike who promised them to get their grievance redressed but who ultimately could do nothing. The Management instead of granting their reasonable demand have recruited new hands but the workers on strike are quite adament.

MARTYRDOM OF THE BAB

The Baha'is of Bombay observed the anniversary of martyrdom of the Bab on Friday. They held a memorial service in the morning in the Baha'is Hall, and a public lecture at the same place in the evening when Mr. S. H. Koreshi spoke on "A Message of Divine Martyrdom". The Hon. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Finance and Revenue Minister to the Government of Bombay, attended the meeting.

The chairman of the meeting Mr. H. M. Manji summing up the proceedings said:

"He lives in the world who knows to be martyred. All the prophets and divine men knew this truth more than all else save themselves for they taught this to the world by first acting themselves according to this. Their followers also followed this teaching afterwards each in accordance with his or her limited capacity. One should know how to kill one's own passion and desires. This is the station to which the Bab invited the world once more today by his wonderful martyrdom".

CONDOLENCE MEETING

Under the auspices of the Savantvadi Hitavardhak Sabha and sixteen other institutions a public meeting of the people of Savantvadi State will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p. m. (S.T.) at the Damodar Thakersey Hall, Poibavdi, (Parel) to mourn the sudden and premature death of their popular and enlightened Ruler H.H. Sir Bapusaheb Savant Bhosle, K. C. S. I. and to express their loyal sympathy for the Royal family in their bereavement.

MOGAVEERA YUVAK SANGH

The second anniversary celebration of the above Sangha and the inauguration ceremony of the Mogaveera Yuvaka Swayam Sevadal will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall under the presidentship of Dr. Mulki.

A social drama on the occasion will be staged. All are welcome.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the above League, discussions on the "Indian National Congress" will be resumed from to-day at 5 p. m. (S.T.) in the premises of the offices of "Independent India", Empire Automobile Buildings, Opp. Charni Road Railway Station, Bombay.

RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ

The thirteenth annual general meeting of the members of the above Samaj, will be held at the Samaj Hall, Pradhan Building, Parel, on Sunday, the 11th July 1937, at 4 p. m. (S.T.) to elect the office bearers for the ensuing year. Light refreshment will be served.

MUSLIM LEAGUE PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

A meeting of the All-India Muslim League Parliamentary Board of the Bombay Presidency will be held at Charu Castle, Mohamedalli Road, to-day (Sunday) at 11 a. m. (S. T.) to consider the present political situation in the country.

FLAGRANT BREACH OF FAITH

Muslim League Condemns Palestine Report

The following resolution was adopted by the Working Committee of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League on the 9th instant in connection with the Palestine Royal Commission's report.—

The working Committee of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League deprecates and condemns the report and the recommendations of the Palestine Royal Commission's for dividing, partitioning of Palestine as it is flagrant breach of faith and contrary to the various pledges given to the Arabs from time to time by His Majesty's Government, and its representatives in Palestine and further, it is contrary even to the spirit of unjust Balfour declaration. The deplorable recommendation to divide Palestine into two and other recommendations are not only unjust and against the vital interests of the Arabs but are calculated and are definitely destructive of their ever attaining freedom and National Government in their country. The Working Committee of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League appeals to His Majesty's Government and the British Parliament to reject these recommendations, if they desire to maintain friendly relations with the Mussalmans of the world. The Working Committee of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League appeals to the Mussalmans of India to hold meetings all over the country to condemn these highly unjust and destructive recommendations and to protest against the report and demonstrate their support and sympathy for the Arabs of Palestine in their struggle for freedom.

BOMBAY FIELD-CLUB

The Bombay Field--Club which aims at promoting the study of Art, History and Archaeology has arranged a number of visits to the Prince of Wales Museum to study the Art and Archaeological treasures exhibited in the various galleries

The second visit has been fixed at 1 p. m. on Saturday, 17th July. Dr. Moti Chandra, M.A., Ph. D., (London), Curator, Art Section, Prince of Wales Museum, has kindly consented to guide the party round the Gallery of Indian Paintings. The dates and time of the other visits will be announced later

Those who are interested in the study of Indian Paintings are requested to give their names to Mr. I. B. Patel, Hon. Secretary, Bombay Field-Club, School of Economics and Sociology, University of Bombay, before Thursday, 15th July 1937.

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PILGRIMS' PROGRESS

Or Rather Hints On How To Approach Whitehall

(BY JALAL MALIK.)

In a recent unreported ruling of the Supreme Court in re-Marzipan versus Blanc-mange, Mr. Justice Jumbo laid down that the persons on whom the pilgrimage to London is incumbent are (a) members of the princely order in difficulties with the Government of India or otherwise financially embarrassed; (b) nominated members of Provincial Governments at the end of their term of office; (c) landholders and jagirdars seeking Government patronage, (d) vulgarly called members of I.C.S., looking for prize jobs; (e) Government servants in general seeking unmerited promotion; (f) prominent lawyers and business magnates cadging for honours and (g) disappointed politicians of the Right praying for recognition.

In the course of his judgment the learned judge made it quite clear that this was in no way to interfere with the inherent right of every individual to descend upon Delhi and pull all available wires or ascend to Simla and scale the Viceregal Lodge.

* * *

If you happen to be affected by this case and have drawn a blank both at Delhi and Simla, the sooner you buckle on your armour the better it will be. There is no reason why you should not reach your objective if your plans are properly laid. Since your career depends on the success of the pilgrimage a few general hints on the subject may not be unwelcome.

* * *

In order of sequence the first thing to be done is to book a passage. All "pukka sahibs" travel British, so your choice is simple. British it must be. When applying to the shipping company or their agents for accommodation, state your title, write in English and sign in full: whether Rai Bahadur, Khan Bahadur or Kursi Nashin.

Secondly, equip yourself with a suitable collection of presents. Perhaps "presents" is an ugly term and I should have said "souvenirs from India." Miniature Taj Mahals, brass trays, embroidered shawls and gold bangles remind the old Indians (Anglo) of their past glory and make them mellow. A turban should in no case be forgotten. At certain rituals, such as official receptions and garden parties, it will add greatly to your glory. A turbaned head possesses great potential news value. You may find your picture in the evening papers: "Sir Panglori in his exotic headgear was a picturesque figure at——".

* * *

On board the steamer certain formalities should be observed. The Passenger List should be carefully scanned and high-sounding names marked, learned and inwardly digested. For on your return you could relate, quite casually and without fear of contradiction, how you played ping-pong with Lord Eclair, ex-Governor of Bom-Bom-Bah; how you snubbed Brigadier-General Sir Verrey Tite Pumpkin; how Lady Cabbage mistook you for a Spaniard; how the Hon. Mrs. Humpty complimented you on your perfect English.

Indians travelling Second should be treated as pariahs. If any of them is so bold as to greet you, let alone try to draw you into conversation, take no notice of him. If by any misfortune an acquaintance of yours is in the Second class go round to see him in the evenings when you are fully rigged out and make him feel thoroughly uncomfortable or better still cut him altogether.

Towards Indians travelling First studied indifference is recommended for the first few days, but your ultimate attitude should depend upon the response you receive from the European passengers who should be assiduously cultivated. Do not be disheartened if your society is not appreciated and you are given the cold shoulder. Dogged perseverance must bear fruit, especially when it is accompanied by a well-thought-out plan of campaign. If you find a European all by himself, waylay him, make polite, ingratiating remarks and offer him a drink. Subscribe to anything and everything and do it unstintedly. The cause is immaterial. The main thing is never refuse a Sahib when he touches you for a subscription: whether it is for the purpose of tote, sports, rassle, horse racing or sweep. In time your generosity will tell. You will become extremely popular with the young army wallas. If, unfortunately, all your friendly gestures are misconstrued by the Europeans, fall back on the Indians as some of these too, have played their last trump and would be glad to have someone to talk to.

When the white cliffs of the holy land are sighted go down on your knees and chant "Home, sweet home" and then march solemnly in single file to the Customs Inspector and declare "British." At this pass word you will be allowed to land unmolested.

* * *

On arrival in London unpack your treasure, gloat over it, pick out the choicest bits, such as certificates, references and letters of recommendation, arrange them in chronological order and draw up an inventory. A family tree should then be made, giving a summary of the loyal services rendered to the Empire by various members of the family. Any glorious deeds performed during the "Mutiny" should be underlined in red. Fortified with these the pilgrim should make for the temple of the India Office whence all honours flow.

The temple can easily be located by its banner of laming red tape. As you approach it take off your shoes and make sure that you have brought the inventory and the family tree with you. Should you feel a bit shaky, walk round, backwards, a few times. Enter hat in hand, preferably through the tradesmen's entrance. sign your name, or place the thumb impression, in the Pilgrims Register. The sentry will eye you suspiciously and call upon you to show cause why you should not be chucked out. Hand him the inventory and solicit an interview—at the same time cross his palm with silver. He will leave you to meditate in peace and it will be a long time before he re-appears. The interval should be passed in gazing reverently at the portraits of Lord Clive and Warren Hastings. None but the most elite is ever permitted in the holy of holies. A "durshan" of the high priest, the Secretary of State, is the proud privilege of few. But, if you visit the temple often enough, you may succeed in getting a hearing from some satellite of his. Whatever may happen do not breathe the blasphemous word "Congress" in the holy precincts of the temple.

Besides the visit (s) to the temple, homage must be paid to superior officers on leave, ex-Governors, Governors-designate and die-hard Conservatives. It is most appreciated when accompanied by an invitation to dinner. In all your after-dinner speeches you should solemnly affirm that the British rule is a great blessing for India; that all patriotic Indians pray for the perpetual continuation of this trust; that the Congress consists of a handful of heretics and agitators; that for the welfare of India such heretics should be hanged and quartered or at least detained 'ad infinitum' in concentration camps; that the elected members of the Assemblies do not and cannot represent the masses; and that without the British Army Hindus and Muslims would cut each other's throats.

There are other minor ceremonies which form part of the ritual. But I have it on high authority that a dispensation can be obtained if you can show that you are a regular patron of the Regent Palace Hotel.

If you follow the above-mentioned hints you can be quite sure that your prayers will be answered and you can return to India with another feather in your cap and one more medal on your breast.

ELEPHANTA DISASTER

The sketches of the Elephanta disaster published last week were by Syt. N. Dere. His name was inadvertently omitted.

Miss Malati Nanasaheb Tembe of Hubli, who stood first among lady students and 16th among all the students who appeared at the last Matriculation of the Bombay University. She won the N. M. Parmanand and Chatfield prizes.

Reception given by Sardar Moh an Singh at his charming residen ce in London to the Hindustani Speaking Union. Sir Abdul Qad ir (President of the Union) is in the chair. The Misses Amir-ud-Din are seen reciting.

(Photo by Benny).

WELLINGTON

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ROSALIND RUSSELL

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NIGHT MUST FALL

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South Indian Novelist Who Has Won Fame In English Literature

R. K. Narayan's "Swami And Friends" And The "Bachelor Of Arts" Evoke Encomium From Western Critics

(From A Correspondent.)

A mild-looking, curly-haired young man with a sensitive face sits at a table in the garden surrounding his home. The garden is laughing perpetually with its many-coloured flowers.

An early morning sun peeps through the flower-trees to warm the artist with his touch.

An artist in an artistic environment. That is R. K. Narayan, the South-Indian novelist.

Fruit Of Hard Work

Mr. Narayan did not awake to find himself famous. He worked long and hard at his art and it is only natural that such ability coupled with hard work should be rewarded with fame.

Narayan first won recognition when his "Dodu—the Money maker"—a delicious short story about a boy who wanted money very badly and who devised ways of making it—won a prize of Rs. 200 from magazine and made him a regular contributor to that journal

Narayan began writing at eighteen and wrote his first novel "Swami and Friends" when he was but twenty-one. This novel was published nearly nine years after it was written.

The manuscripts of the book travelled from publisher to publisher before it was accepted by Messrs. Hamish Hamilton—thanks to the efforts of Graham Greene who succeeded in inducing them to undertake its publication

Appreciated By Critics

Though not a commercial success, the novel elicited the praise of the most sensitive English critics like Compton Mackenzie, Edmund Blunden and others.

"Swami and Friends" is a novel of South Indian school life. It deals with the adventures of little Swaminathan and his friends. The tale is simply and directly told. It is beautifully realistic touched occasionally by subtle humour. The story works up to a crisis—the climax of a child's sorrow. The author reveals an astonishing understanding of the child-mind

"Bachelor Of Arts"

In March, 1937, Mr. Narayan's second novel "The Bachelor of Arts" was published by Nelson and has created quite a sensation.

Graham Greene, who has all along played the literary Godfather to the young Indian has contributed a delightful introduction—an object-lesson in literary criticism.

"Perhaps it is no coincidence that Mr. Narayan's light vivid style, with its sense of time passing, of the unrealised beauty of human relationships, so often recalls Tchekov. . . The humour of the book is enough to enchant." It is impossible to improve on Graham Greene's appreciation of the book.

Douglas Golding was also struck by Narayan's mastery of the English language.

The easy and simple style which so much adds to the beauty of these novels is the product of a long discipline in writing. It is no mean achievement at the age of thirty, to have won the appreciation of critics like Greene Mackenzie and Golding.

SHANTABAI JOOVEKAR DIES AT 53

Took Active Part In C. D. Movement And Courted Imprisonment

After a long illness of six months Mrs Shantabai Joovekar, breathed her last on Thursday last at the age of 53. She was the wife of Mr. Balwantrao Joovekar, a well-known actor of Maharashtra.

In the last Civil Disobedience Movement, Mrs Joovekar played a conspicuous part by actively working for various institutions that were sponsoring the laudable cause of the Congress. The Desh-Sevika Sangha, the Hindustan Seva Dal, the Shiwaji Pathak, are some of the fields of her activity She was one of the founders of the last named organisation and had courted imprisonment on many occasions by picketing the foreign cloth shops and liquor booths.

It is noteworthy to mention that the late Mrs. Shantabai had joined the National Movement with her husband, sons and daughter-in-law and thus the whole of Joovekar family contributed its quota to the cause of freedom.

The deceased leaves behind her husband and the only son Mr. Chhotoo Joovekar, well-known social worker in the City and our sympathies go in their sad bereavement.

Triumph of Selfless and "Blind" Love!

A Thrilling tale cleverly told

in

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DARYANI PRODUCTIONS' latest Screen Social

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AMIR KARNATAKI, KOKILA LEELA, MADHUKAR GUPTE, KIRPALANEE, SHIVDASANI, OMKAR and others

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SATURDAY NEXT

at

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

"Sawai Sood" a new drama by Mr. N. R. Abhyankar will soon be staged.

Under the Patronage of HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA Gaekwar of Baroda

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

AT

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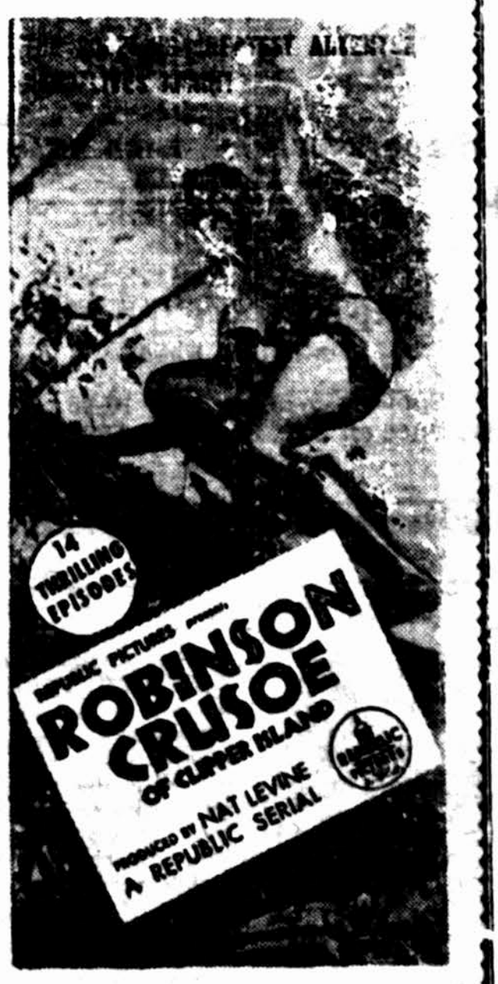

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TALKIES DUBASH THEATRE

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CONGRESS MINISTRY FORMED IN C. P.

Madras Governor Invites Rajaji

NAGPUR, July 10.

In response to the invitation of H. E. the Governor of C. P. Dr. Khare, Leader of the Congress Party interviewed the Governor at 10-30 a.m. to-day.

The interview lasted fifty minutes, in the course of which Dr. Khare, submitted the personnel of his ministry as follows:—

DR. KHARE: Chief Minister.
PT. R. S. SHUKLA of Raipur.
MR. DURGASHANKER MEHTA of Seoni.
MR. DWARKAPRASAD MISRA of Jubbulpore.
MR. P. B. GOLE, Akola.
MR. R. M. DESHMUKH, Amraoti.

and one Muslim Minister whose name will be intimated later on.

It is understood that H. E. accepted the names and the Congress Ministry will begin to function from 14th instant.

Official Communique On Congress Ministry In C. P.

NAGPUR, July 10.

In connection with the formation of the new Ministry by the Congress, leader, Dr. N. B. Khare who interviewed the Governor this morning, the following official communique has been issued:

"In view of the resolution passed at Wardha on July 7 by the Congress Working Committee, Mr. E Raghavendra Rao, the Chief Minister, wrote to the Governor on July 9 and placed in His Excellency's hands the resignation of himself and his colleagues in the Council of Ministers. His Excellency then wrote to Dr. Khare as leader of the majority party in the Legislative Assembly, inviting him to assist him in forming a Ministry. Dr. Khare saw His Excellency the Governor this morning and told him that he desired to form a ministry consisting of seven members of whom one remained to be selected. His Excellency accepted this proposal.

The new ministry will take office on the morning of July 14 (Wednesday). His Excellency has accepted the resignation of the present ministry with effect form that date.—A. P.

Introducing C. P. Congress Ministers!

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, July 10.

With reference to the personnel of the C. P. Congress Ministry which has been decided upon with exception of the Muslim Minister, Doctor Khare, the Premier-designate, needs no introduction. As a member of the Legislative Assembly and President of the Nagpur Provincial Congress and of the Joint Congress Parliamentary Board he has acquitted himself creditably and it is an open secret that much of the success which Congress achieved in elections in this province is due to his untiring energy and strategy. Pundit R. S. Shukla is president of the Mahakoshal Congress while Mr. D. S. Mehta of Seoni is an old and tried Congressman who rendered yeomen's services in the old Swaraj party. Mr. D. P. Mishra is another ex-M. L. A., whose career as President of the Jubbulpore Municipality won for him esteem and admiration of the whole province while Mr. P. B. Gole is Secretary of the Berar Congress Committee. Both as official of the Congress and publicist he has done much to wean away Berar politicians from responsivism while Mr. R. M. Deshmukh is an ex-Minister whose administrative experience will prove of great value

Indo-British Trade Negotiations Prolonged

SIMLA July 10.

Private advices from London indicate that the Indo-British negotiations are likely to be prolonged and will not conclude by the end of July as anticipated

Sir Mohamad Zafrulla Khan, leader of the delegation along with the non-official advisers will therefore be held up in London for sometime longer.—A.P.

SECURITY DEMANDED FROM TWO JOURNALS

LUCKNOW, July 9.

As a result of recent alleged objectionable articles appearing in the local Muslim newspapers which tend to excite the ill-feeling between the Shia and Sunnis sects of the community, the district magistrate has ordered two Urdu newspapers, namely the "An-Najm" and "Al-Rajm" to deposit a security of Rs. 1,500 each [illegible] 1937

The security has been demanded under section 7 (3) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931.—United Press.

Catholic Maternity Hospital

Dean Of West Salsette Performs Opening Ceremony At Bandra

On Sunday last the very Revd. D. D'Sa. Dean of West Salsette, blessed, declared opened and enthroned the Statue of the Sacred Heart of Jesus at Dr. Mrs. Saldanha Fernandez Maternity Hospital and Gyno-Clinic at the corner of Hill Road and Waroda Road in the presence of a number of Medical men and leading citizens of Bandra.

Among those present were Dr. E Moses, Mayor of Bombay, Lt. Col. W Speckman I.M.S., Major SG Mehta, I.M.S. and Mrs. Mehta, Revd. H J Remedios, Revd. Da'-Cunha, Revd. L S Braganza, and Revd. Lobo. Dr. V N Shirodkar, Dr. R S Tirodkar, Dr. K A Nulkar, Dr Anjarle, Dr. A C Rebello, Dr. George Coelho and Mrs. Coelho, Dr A. M. Tripathe, Dr. P De'Souza, Dr Pinto, Dr. Walter D Fernandez, Dr Patkar, Dr. W Fernandez, Sir Domnic Ferreira and Dr. Mrs. Ferreira, Dr Hemmy Lobo and many others.

In proposing the toast of Dr. Mrs Saldanha Fernandez, the Very Revd. D'sa referred to her sterling character, laying particular stress upon her universal catholic spirit being ever ready to render free service in all deserving cases. He emphasised the importance of a Catholic Maternity Home for the thousands of Christian mothers living in Bandra. He appealed to the philanthropic minded citizens to endow two or three free beds for the poor.

Satyamurthi's Ambition Satisfied

Swaraj Will Now Come In His Life Time

MADRAS, July 9.

"The Congress accepting office is by no means accepting the Act. The Congress will combat the Act and fight it fearlessly," observed Mr. Satyamurti addressing a meeting at Congress House this evening on "Congress and Office." The Mayor of Madras presided

Mr. Satyamurti at the outset expressed his personal happiness at the Working Committee's decision. His political ambitions were three. First and foremost was the attainment of Swaraj, second the carrying of the Congress fight on all strategic points; third the destruction of communalism.

He was glad to state that two of these ambitions had been fulfilled. He would work for Swaraj now and he felt confident that Swaraj would be achieved in his own lifetime.

He paid a glowing tribute to Gandhiji as the most distingu'shed resilient and least prestige-ridden man in the world to-dav.—A. P.

C. R. ON BURDEN OF RESPONSIBILITY

MADRAS: July 10.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Leader of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislature, has received an intimation that he should be ready to be invited officially on the morning of July 14 to assist the Governor of Madras in the formation of a Ministry. The interview will take place in Madras. It is also settled that the present Ministry will resign before the meeting

Interviewed by the "United Press" Rajaji said:

"I wish to say nothing at present beyond this; if and when the Congress Ministry assumes the responsibility of office every Congressman in the country should feel that he has taken office and responsibility. The success or failure of the Ministry depends much on the realisation of this responsibility on the part of every Congressman than on the ability of any Minister"

Continuing he said:

"I see much satisfaction in the hands of people of all shades of opinion over the Congress decision The Congress will have usefully taken office if as a result of this every village has its Congress Committee and flies the Congress Flag and the best men of the village become the executive committee members of the local Congress Sabha. There should be no caste distinction between old and new Congressmen. There should be no difficulty now in every adult inhabitant of every village becoming a Congressman". —United Press

GOVERNOR INVITES C. P

MADRAS, July 10.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, leader of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislature, has received a communication from the Governor of Madras asking him to meet His Excellency at the Government House in Madras at noon on July 14.—A P.

Political Freedom And Art

Art Is Not "Mystic" Escape From Life

(BY T. S. R.)

The other day, Mr. Yusuf Mehrali spoke at Palghat about our political dependence being a hindrance even to the development of our arts. Though this was but a fleeting reference to the question of artistic stultification on account of lack of political freedom it deserves careful attention. In our absorption in politics, even some of our prominent leaders tend to ignore the state of our arts.

To-day, many of us are clamouring for freedom, and a relatively small number of us are fighting for it. It is perhaps not irrelevant to pose the question: Why do we want freedom? Better living for Indians? Or more justice for and between them? There may be great benefits of freedom, and, for the time being, sufficient inducement to fight for freedom. But, to go a step farther, why are better living and greater justice themselves to be desired? In a word, they are desirable to enable us to build for ourselves a higher civilisation. Of this higher civilisation Art is undoubtedly one of the greatest features, if not the greatest. Art reflects the level of our civilisation, and is, again, reflected in it.

For, the greatest enjoyment cannot and does not consist in mere material well-being. The more secure the individual in regard to economic position, the greater will be his search and hunger for the less tangible kinds of enjoyment that consist in tasting of the fruits of knowledge and the contemplation of the beautiful. To-morrow, in Free India we might be collectively and individually more wealthy, but what will be our wealth compared to the immense liberation of our latent artistic talent that will inevitably ensue!

The Artist Must Be Free

Art as the expression of emotion in a beautiful shape can soar to the height of perfection only where human emotion is absolutely free to express itself. Wherever men's feelings are suppressed, the form as well as the content of Art will be distorted and fundamentally unsatisfying to men's craving for the beautiful. When the artist is free to express himself, there is the breath of originality in his work. When he has no freedom, imitation, insincerity and mechanisation stamp themselves indelibly on his work.

A sad example of our artistic degeneration consequent on our political dependence is the present condition of our literature. Where life is unattractive, men of letters must do one of three things! they must paint it with all its faults, or criticise it, or simply escape out of it. Of these three courses, the last is without doubt the easiest. Where life is weary, the temptation of the artist to isolate himself from it and make himself cosy in the regions of mysticism and idealism is irresistable. How often do we not hear it lamented that Indian writers are too visionary, that they loose themselves altogether from the ties of life? India is rightly proud of Tagore for winning for his poetry recognition beyond her bounds. But his work—even as exemplified in his stories and dramas—are too full of wistfulness and symbolism. Already, there are signs of a reaction to the early enthusiasm about his work. We want literature—at least, fiction—to portray life, and it is true that if a future generation were to search in Tagore's work for the life of our day, it would get but the haziest impression. Literature should not be merely the reiteration of Truth which is changeless, but the clothing of it in the innumerable, eyer-changing details of life. A forceful statement of a moral, however beautifully decked out it may be in the aptest similes and the choicest phrases, cannot quite appeal as much to men's hearts as a plain story full of human feelings and incidents from which the moral is to be rather gleaned by the reader.

Wedded To The Past

As distinct from those who forsake the real world for a world of fancy and dream, we have the writers who revert to the life of the distant past. For instance, the late Subramania Bharati of Tamil Nad with his charming long poem of the Vow of Panchali or H. Chatopadhyaya with his Pundalik, Tuka Ram and similar poems. It would be silly to deny greatness to these two poets, but how much wider would have been their influence if they had sung of the life of their own day! Doubtless, they are not to blame for their neglect of the present. They are an example of the warping of genius by the social and political environments.

There are, of course, some who have dipped heartily into life, for instance, the late Prem Chand Munshi and "Kalki" of Madras. Of these two, the latter with all his homely wit and inventiveness has not yet risen to the full height of which one might expect him to be capable, mainly because he tries to compromise his art with the taste of the public for whom he writes. He gladdens us, on the one hand, at the fact that thereby he gives enjoyment to a greater number of people, and makes us feel sorry, on the other, that he will not give to us the best of which he is capable. His province is small, perhaps: the short story; but within the limits of that province what unalloyed joy has he not given to Tamilians by his discovery of poetry and glamour in our very drab and uninteresting life! Prem Chand Munshi—so far as one may judge from translations—is full of life, but he has no delight in it. Brimful of sympathy and wisdom, he gives us the impression that life sits like a burden on him. But how really is he to blame if our social and political conditions are such as to depress him?

It is usual for Englishmen to wonder at the mastery of English by some Indians. But English is really the bane of Indian literature, to-day. How long shall we pull on with a system of education in which, as Tagore has said, "the language of instruction is divorced from the language of the pupil"? Imagine the years of patient study during which he masters a foreign tongue, and then when he tries to put his innermost thoughts in words finds he cannot do it quite to his satisfaction for all his mastery, finds it too late to turn to his own mother tongue which he has neglected and in which alone he can write naturally and sincerely!

Fight For Essential Conditions

As in literature, our political inferiority dogs us in whatever sphere of art we find ourselves. Over-ridden as is our society with out-worn traditions, with poverty staring most of us in the face, with the yoke of foreign rule straining our shoulders, our conditions are hardly congenial to the development of artistic taste or artistic urge. Our government is singularly innocent of any direct or indirect aid to any branch of art. In fact, a number of people who might have sprung to eminence in the artistic field have been driven to fight for the freedom of our country, just in order to create the conditions which are friendly to the growth of art.

Art when it is beautiful is a rejuvenator of life, but in India before we look for art to refresh us, we have need to refresh art by winning freedom. Political freedom by conferring real power on the intelligentsia will result in the abolition of all our social ills. Then, a new era will have dawned for our art, and all the wealth of talent of which we have occasional but vivid glances will expend itself to create far more beautiful forms of word, song and picture.

Mr. S. Srinivasan, son of Mr. P. V. S. Iyer of Oriental Life Office, whose marriage with Smt. Radha was celebrated at the Raja of Kollengode palace at Trichur.

A group-photo taken on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Library of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Sabha, by His Holiness Shri Sukritendra Teerth Swami of Kashi Math (centre) at Matunga on Sunday last.

CIRCUS COMPETITION

CIRCUS COMPETITION

As the name implies, the Competition this time has to do with Circus Animals. Some of the animals as will be seen from the two series of illustrations are trained to do tricks and for that purpose they are dressed or otherwise disguised to play their respective parts. You have to pick out each of the disguised animals from the series numbered 1, 2, 3,.... and enter its number in the entry coupon against corresponding illustrations A, B, C,.... stating only one, number against each letter.

For instance the monkey in illustration "D" is shown dressed up as in No. 3. Similarly the Rabbit in "Q" has altered its appearance as seen in No. 13. You therefore fill in No. 3 against "D" and No. 13 against "Q" in the Coupon.

Similarly you may fill in rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with the entrance fee of annas Eight for each entry before 28th July, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this Competition. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

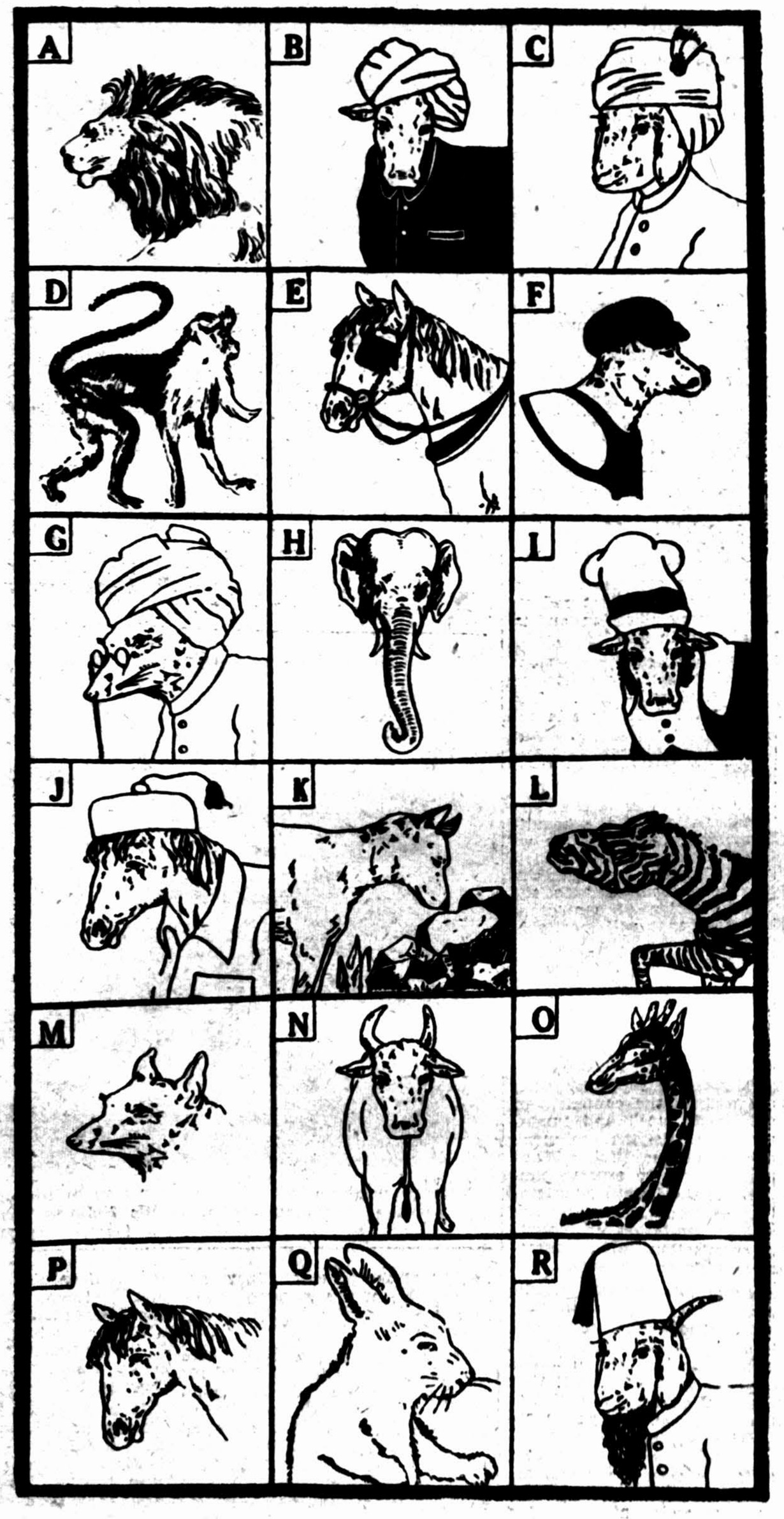
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 28th July, 1937, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted



Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

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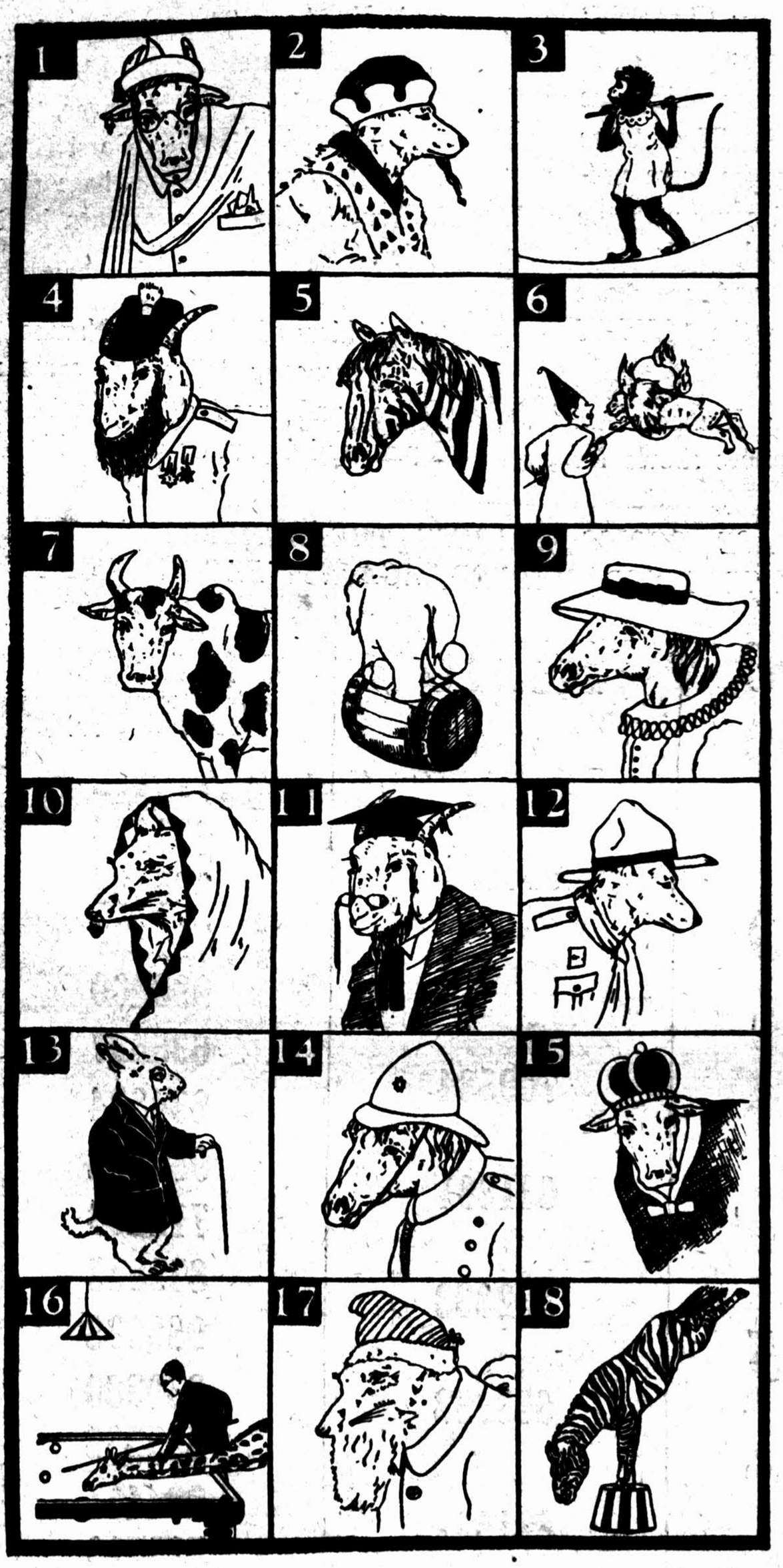
Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar", Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry

ENTRY COUPON

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R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY, 28th July. 1937

For Extra Coupon See Page 29.

JUNE LUCKY NUMBERS

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of June was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "LUCKY NUMBERS" for June.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle", Red House, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money order.

The holders of the Lucky Number copies may personally deliver the same at our Office and receive payment between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. on any working day.

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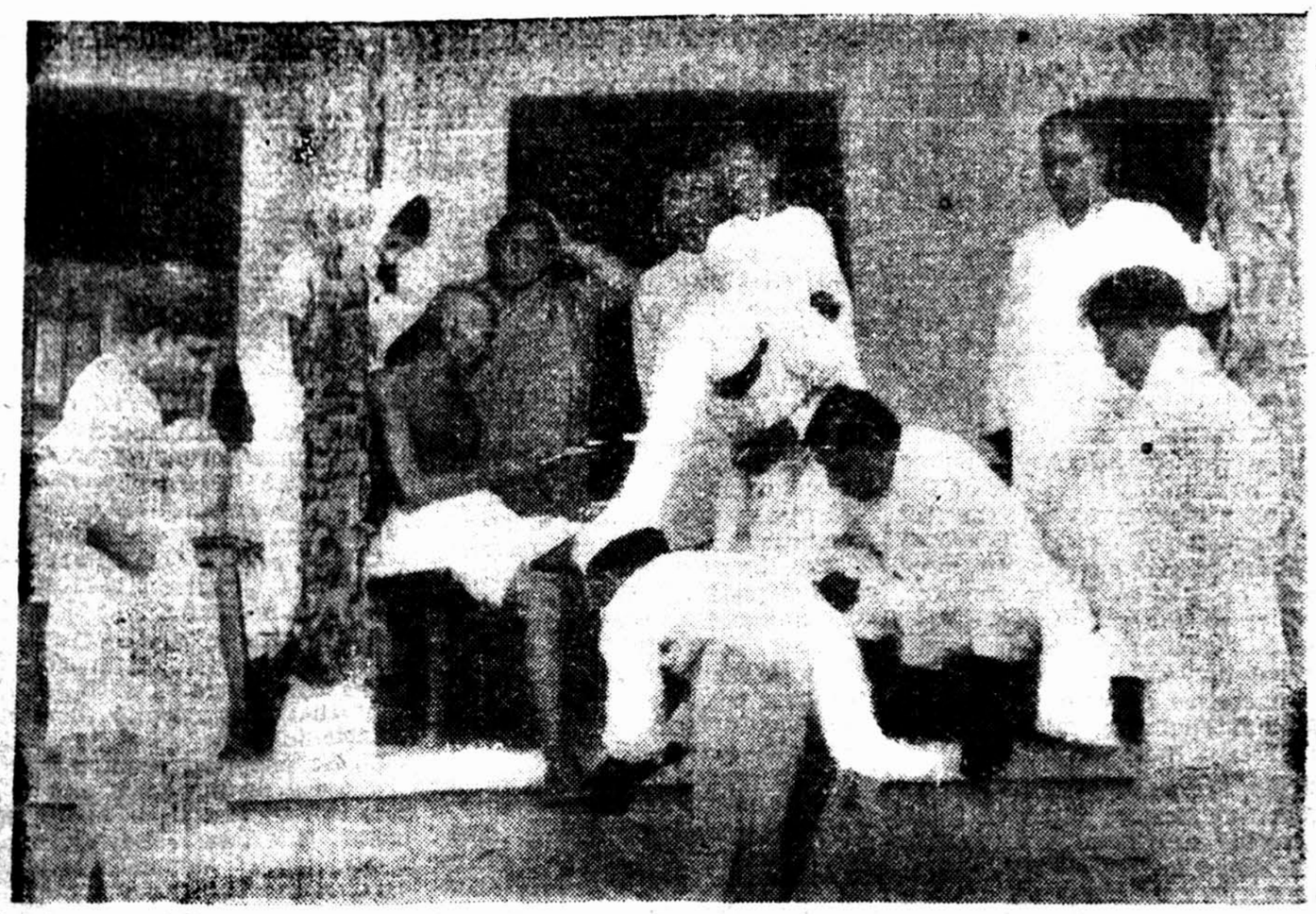

Mahatmaji being treated for slight injury to his toe on his way from Shevgaon to Wardha.

WITNESS TURNS HOSTILE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The flat denial by a woman prosecution witness of any kind of relationship with Bagoobai the young widow despite the prosecution's assertion that they were sisters and the witness's complete retraction of the statement made before the Police, marked the further proceedings in what is known as Kidnapping Case on Thursday noon before Mr. K. J. Khambatta at the Dadar Police Court in which a Hindu youth, a Muslim C. I. D. Constable of Phalton Road Police Station and a taxi driver are the three accused put up for trial.

Mr. Chari appeared for the C. I. D. constable and Mr. Joachim Alva, defended the taxi driver, and the first accused was undefended. Mr. B. A. Dalal, Police Prosecutor, led the prosecution

Dr. P. Bhandarkar of the K. E. M. Hospital produced medical certificates of the injuries that were treated on the widow and Raibai, her sister, the latter, however, denying her relationship with the former.

Mr. Chari objected to the Doctor being examined, when he was not the man who had treated the injuries of the complainant. Mr. Joachim Alva supported the objection and stated that it was a strange practice which the Police Prosecutor said was existing for a long time, when the doctor, who treated the injuries, was not at all in the box but some other doctor who merely produced the certificates came forth The Court upheld the objection

Raibai, whom the prosecutor stated to be the sister of the kidnapped widow, was the next witness examined She stated that Bagoobai, stayed with her as a sub-tenant at the time of the alleged incident. She did not know who she was and from where she came The witness didn't interfere on that day because accused No. 1 took away the said Bagoobai by stating that she was his wife. Neither the C I D constable nor the taxi driver used any kind of violence on the complainant

Mr. Dalal sought the permission of the Court to cross-examine this prosecution witness as a hostile witness under section 154 of the Indian Evidence Act Messrs Chari and Joachim Alva objected

The Court stated that the demeanour of the witness was unsatisfactory and allowed Mr Dalal to examine her as a hostile witness

Raibai declared that whatever she had stated at the Kala Chowkie Police Station on the night of the alleged incident was not true and she firmly stood by what she stated in her examination-in-chief.

The Court also examined her at length.

The case is adjourned to July 16, 1937.

Meeting Of Socialists Postponed

PATNA, July 10.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Congress Socialist Party, which was to be held here on July 17, and the following days, has been postponed due to the bereavement suffered by Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, General Secretary of the Socialist Party, by the death of his father last evening.

It is understood the Socialist Executive will now meet sometime towards the end of July.—A. P.

Same Treatment For All Papers

KARACHI, July 10.

According to an announcement made by the Premier of Sind, all newspapers in the Province, whether English or Vernacular, will henceforward receive the same treatment from the Government irrespective of their policy or creed, in matters of advertisements and Government publications.—United Press.

INTERNEE ARRESTED FOR TALKING

PATNA, July 7.

Information has been received from Darbhanga that Babu Suraj Narain Singh of Narpatnagar (Madhubani Thana), who was home-interned under the Bihar and Orissa Public Safety Act, was arrested for infringing the conditions of the order.

It is alleged that he was found talking with a gentleman, who was not a permanent resident of the village. The internee has been kept in Hajat pending police investigation.—United Press.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN MADRAS

MADRAS, July 10.

A disastrous fire accident occurred this morning in Broadway when the premises of a Glassware Shop caught fire. Smoke was noticed first at 2-45 a.m. and information was sent immediately to the Fire Brigade.

Three engines were shortly at work and with great difficulty the fire was brought under control.

Heavy damage has been caused the extent of which has not yet been ascertained.—United Press

Mangoes For King

BENARES, July 8.

A parcel of mangoes of Langra variety was sent during this week by a K.L.M. 'plane to London for His Majesty the King George VI by the Maharaja of Benares.

The parcel weighed 20 seers.—United Press.

Poisoned By Sweets

AMBALA, July 6.

All the six members of a family in village Barara (Ambala district) met their tragic end as a sequel to eating poisoned sweetmeats received by post from a village in the Sialkot district.

The parcel which appeared to have been sent by an uncle of the addressee, was opened and the sweetmeats contained in it were eaten by all the six members of the family. Almost immediately after, all of them found themselves in the grip of violent convulsions which afterwards proved fatal.

A neighbour, who saw the mother of the family dropping dead, called in a doctor and it was found that the other five members of the house had died even before her

A post-mortem of the dead bodies revealed that the victims died of arsenic poison administered in sweets.

The police are investigating.

HUSBAND AND WIFE BURNT TO DEATH

BARODA, July 10.

A husband and wife were burnt to death as a result of a quarrel between them, says a report from Baldana in the Bhavnagar State.

It appears that the wife lost twenty rupees given to her by the husband for which she was admonished.

That night, the woman soaked her sari in kerosene oil and set fire to it. Her husband who tried to save her also was fatally burnt. Both the dead bodies were cremated.—United Press.

ACCUSED ABUSES MAGISTRATE

KARACHI, July 8.

A mild sensation was caused in the City Magistrate's Court, when a Muslim accused began abusing the trying magistrate.

The Advocate sitting in the Bar room assembled on the spot.

It is stated that the accused, who was standing his trial under section 109, I.P.C. (Badmashi), flared up when once again the Magistrate could not take up his case owing to heavy work.

Shortly after, a police constable on duty dragged the man out of the Court premises.—United Press.

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Assistance To Provincial Co-operative Banks

Assurance Of Sympathetic Consideration At A. I. C. Conference

BANGALORE, (By Mail).

At the business session of the All-India Co-operative Conference held in Bangalore, most of the members spoke vehemently against the report on Agricultural Credit recently issued by the Reserve Bank of India. They said that while the report gave advice and suggestions for the improvement of provincial co-operative banks, it signally failed to state on what conditions the Reserve Bank of India would be prepared to afford financial accommodation to provincial co-operative banks enabling the latter to finance agricultural operations

Replying to this criticism, Mr. K. G. Ambegaokar, on behalf of the Reserve Bank of India, said that the preliminary report issued by the Reserve Bank on Agricultural Credit had been misconstrued and misinterpreted, that the Reserve Bank never intended decry provincial co-operative banks and that the Reserve Bank would shortly issue a circular specifying the lines and conditions on which it would be prepared to afford financial accommodation to provincial co-operative banks to enable the latter to finance agricultural operations.

BUSINESS SESSION.

The opening session of the Fourth All-India Cooperative Conference was held at the Puttanna Chetty Town Hall this morning and was attended by a very large number of officials, non-officials, delegates and visitors who were received by Mr. E. N Natesa Ayyar, on behalf of the Reception Committee.

The business session of the Conference was held at the Apex Bank hall, Bangalore City, this afternoon, the Hon. Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu presiding. There was a large gathering of delegates, visitors, and officials connected with the cooperative movement

The Hon. Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu said that the deliberations of the All-India Cooperative Institutes' Association and the Indian Provincial Cooperative Banks' Association would be held jointly then. On the previous day the subjects committee had met and drafted the resolutions which it was for the Conference to deal with.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT.

Mr. V. T. Thakur moved:

"This Conference places on record its feelings of disappointment at the preliminary report issued by the Reserve Bank of India under Section 55 of the Act and requests the Central Board of the Bank to give effect to the provisions of Section 17 of the Act, so as to provide through the Provincial Cooperative Banks agricultural finance on the security of cooperative paper of the standards and eligibility laid down by the Reserve Bank;

"This Conference further requests the Reserve Bank of India to provide provincial cooperative banks short credit at special concession rates for purposes of developing sale and supply societies (Marketing societies) on the security of promissory notes bearing the signature of provincial banks supported by documents of title to goods."

Mr. V. L. Mehta (Bombay) seconded the resolution. He said that the Report prepared by the Bank made no reference whatever to the differences among the various provincial cooperative banks in the country and treated them all as being quite similar to one another. Further the Report did not make any attempt to examine —as the Act contemplated the Report should do—how far it would be possible for the Reserve Bank to extend financial assistance to the provincial cooperative banks in the latter's agricultural credit operations. They had received a great deal of advice as to what they should do and should not do; that was all the Report had given them! (Laughter). The cooperative banks were all very grateful to the Reserve Bank for that advice and the banks were themselves bent upon improving their standards.

Mr. Mehta, continuing, said that along with such advice the Report should also have given an indication of the lines on which, and the extent to which, the Reserve Bank were prepared to afford financial accommodation to co-operative banks which followed that advice. It was unfortunate that the Report did not say anything about that

He would not be revealing any secret if he said that when Mr. Darling consulted the co-operative banks prior to the drawing up of that Report, Mr. Darling referred to the financing of the banks by the Reserve Bank and to the conditions on which that should or could be done. But as Mr. Darling's report to the Reserve Bank was not published they did not know what conclusions he reached on that matter.

REGISTRARS' RECOMMENDATIONS.

At the Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies held in Delhi, Mr. Mehta continued, which was unassisted by any non-official, the deliberations resulted in the drawing up of a number of recommendations "in a string" referring to 'the lines on which Registrars could request the Reserve Bank to give financial accommodation to different provincial co-operative banks in the country. It was unfortunate that those recommendations would not come up before them that day. He did not know in what pigeon-hole of the Secretariat those recommendations of the Registrars had found their final rest! (Laughter). Those recommendations had been conceived on very laudable lines and referred to such matters as the extension of credit to co-operative banks, the class of documents to be taken as security, etc.

The provincial co-operative banks now wanted to know definitely where they stood in that matter and on what lines they could secure financial accommodation from the Reserve Bank. It was true that at the present time no provincial co-operative bank needed any financial accommodation, as all of them had more money on their hands than they knew what to do with! But they might not always be in that position and, therefore, they wished to get an assurance and a definite statement of policy from the Reserve Bank of India on that question.

HELP FOR MARKETING.

The third part of the resolution, Mr. Mehta went on to say, was merely a continuation of the second part. It suggested that, in addition to the discounting of ordinary agricultural paper, the Reserve Bank should make available to provincial co-operative banks facilities to extend their business of financing the marketing of agricultural produce.

"They cannot have it both ways. On the one hand we are criticised by the Special Marketing Officer of the Government of India who says that we are not taking sufficient interest in financing marketing efforts. On the other hand the Report of the Reserve Bank of India on Agricultural Credit throws cold water on co-operative banks undertaking that work, which, they said, fell within the scope of capitalistic banks."

Mr. Mehta added he would state, with all the emphasis he could command, that no such monopoly could be given to capitalistic banks. He did not see why co-operative banks, which were in so close touch with agricultural operations, should be debarred from financing marketing activities. In a small way co-operative banks had been doing that work for long and efficiently, and it was the duty of the Reserve Bank to encourage them in that work.

The representative from the Central Provinces said they had all expected that the inquiry made by Mr. Darling prior to the drafting of the Report would have helped the banks in that respect. Previous to the inauguration of the Reserve Bank the co-operative banks used to get from the Imperial Bank of India funds for financing marketing operations, but since the Reserve Bank came into existence even the Imperial Bank of India was not willing to give them that accommodation. (Laughter). It was, therefore, quite essential that they should press that matter on the attention of the Reserve Bank of India.

"AMMUNITION WASTED"

Mr. K. G. Ambegaokar (Reserve Bank of India) said he wanted to show how much precious ammunition they had wasted, mistaking a friend for an enemy! When first the condemnations of the Report were published soon after the release of the Report, Mr Ambegaokar had thought that it was the result of the exigencies of journalism which made imperative a quick review of an important report. But the condemnation still continued, long after the publication of the Report, and his hopes of second thoughts obliterating first impressions vanished. Somehow he found that their first impressions exercised such a fascination even upon the most advanced intellects to such an extent that they found themselves unable to shake such impressions off. He exhorted them not to be led away by prejudice and a desire not to find sense in anything which the Reserve Bank did.

Mr. Noor Mahomed: I wish that sense had been shown in the Report! (Laughter).

Mr. Ambegaokar said that the condemnation of the Report was due to misquotations from and misreading of the Report. He could cite several instances to support that point. He requested them all to read the Report first-hand themselves and not to be misled by others' opinions of the Report. If they did so they would find that the Reserve Bank only desired to help co-operative banks to the fullest extent possible. They had to remember that the Report was only a Preliminary Report and that it had been issued to elicit interested opinion on it. It was not in any sense a final Report. Nor was it a recent Report. Though it was published only six months ago it was drafted a year ago! (Laughter). He did not feel there was any justification for the severe condemnation which the Report had met with.

"ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL."

Referring to the second part of the resolution Mr. Ambegaokar said that resolution took the "wind out of his sail." Some such scheme as was contemplated in the resolution was absolutely essential and the Reserve Bank were already examining that point. They had not been secretive about but had discussed it openly

The Reserve Bank were working out a scheme on the lines suggested in the resolution, mentioning the lines and the extent to which the Reserve Bank would be prepared to afford financial accommodation to provincial co-operative banks to enable the latter to finance agricultural operations. He did not think there was any desperate hurry for them to publish that scheme. The Reserve Bank wanted to wait and see which bank required such accommodation. They wished to wait also because they wanted to secure that as large a number of banks as possible were benefited by the scheme their affairs being brought to a position enabling them to take advantage of the scheme. But he found that the Reserve Bank's expectations had not worked out in that direction but had only resulted in the co-operative banks having taken umbrage under the Report! (Laughter). That was not the spirit in which the co-operative banks should have received the Report.

A Circular, stating the lines on which the Reserve Bank would afford financial accommodation to provincial co-operative banks for financing agricultural operations and detailing the scheme to which he had referred would be published shortly. There was, therefore, no question of co-operative banks receiving anything but sympathetic consideration from the Reserve Bank (Cheers).

The resolution was then put to vote and carried unanimously.—"Madras Mail."

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About Studios And Stars

"LOVE IS NEWS"

At The Regal

The romance of a thrilling three-some whose kisses crash the headlines and whose escapades sell extras, with handsome Tyrone Power outromancing his "Lloyds of London" role, lovely Loretta Young bringing, her fresh charm to a portrayal that is enchanting-ly different, and Don Ameche creating a dashing new screen characterization, provides hilari-ous excitement in the Twen-tieth Century-Fox streamline hit, "Love Is News" opening to-day at the Regal Theatre. With Loretta in the role of a beautiful heiress heckled and pestered by sensation-seeking newspapers, the enjoyable pace is set at once when she vows vengeance against Tyrone Power, ace newshawk who has just tricked her again into the headlines, without, how-ever, reckoning with his dyna-mic, hard-driving managing editor, Don Ameche (radio star of "The First Nighter"). To give newsman Tyrone a dose of his own medicine, Loretta determines to make him a public figure, and not only announces her en-gagement to him but also states that she has presented him with a million dollars. Besieged on every hand Tyrone strives to ex-pose the hoax but his efforts serve only to increase his noto-riety, as well as his unpopularity with the managing editor. On a wild chase into the country, both the newshawk and his quarry are arrested for speeding and jailed by country Judge Slim Summerville, an incident which results in some of the most hilarious moments in the film. Loretta's revenge works itself up to a bewildering and amusing climax in which the tables are suddenly turned and the pair find themselves as the newspapers had so often repeated, really "that way" about each other. Slim Summerville, Dudley Digger, Walter Catlett, George Sanders, Jane Darwell, Stepin Fetchit and Pauline Moore are featured in the cast. while Tay Garnett directed Darryl F. Zanuck, Twentieth Century-Fox produc-tion chief selected Earl Carroll and Harold Wilson as associate producers. The screen play by Harry Tugend and Jack Yellen was adapted from the story by William R. Lipman and Frederick Stephani.

Tyrone Power and Loretta Young in "Love Is News" at the Regal this week.

"DARLING DAUGHTERS"

At The Imperial Cinema

(Contributed).

From this Saturday Imperial's "Our Darling Daughters" enters the third week. The picture has been warmly received by the pub-lic. The treatment is one of the pressing problems of the modern time is so neat that it appeals to the masses.

Radha is a modern girl who is fortunate enough to pass the B.A. examination with credit. At col-lege she comes into close intimacy with prince Madan, Vasanti, and Major Lalsingh. Radha's mother hold to the view that modern edu-cation fails to equip the girls to face the difficulties that may arise in after life. With this view Radha's mother has given training to her daughter in domestic eco-nomy and other arts and crafts which may prove of service at the time of dire distress.

Prince Madan, who at one time had inclination to marry Vasanti on account or her free manners abandons the idea of marrying her and proposes to marry Radha. The prince who marries Radha, courts the displeasure of his fa-ther the ruling prince who drives him penniless out of his territory. They then settle down in Quetta. At first everything goes smooth, as Radha had received Rs. 50,000 which her father had provided her with in his will. The amount soon runs through the fingers of the prince who was given to the luxu-rious style of living.

Dire necessity compels him to seek employment in a press. His dear wife too loses her eyesight. The prince soon gets soured in temper and loses all pleasure in life. At this moment Vasanti and Major Lalsingh arrive on the scene and try to separate Madan from his wife and only child. The prince wavers in his decision. But the circumstances favour Vasanti and Major Lalsingh. A severe earthquake occurs at Quetta. The prince learns that his wife is bu-ried in debris. Vasanti now per-suades the prince to join his fa-ther, where wealth and luxury await him. He leaves Quetta and goes back to his father. As luck would have it, Radha escapes in the catastrophe and the violent shock restores her eyesight. She comes by immense wealth. Dis-guised as Chandrani—an artiste she befools Lalsingh, Vasanti, and the king and ultimately wins back the love of her husband which she had lost through the intri-gues of Vasanti and Major Lal-sing.

Zilloo's acting in the picture is very appealing and she is cheered by the spectators. Baba Vyas is responsible for mirth, where the performance of the promising Miss. Pramilla is highly appreciat-ed by the public. Rose and Kumar give creditable performance. Mu-barak wins encomiums. It is no wonder that the picture with such a theme and neat treatment is likely to stay at the Imperial Ci-nema for a number of weeks.

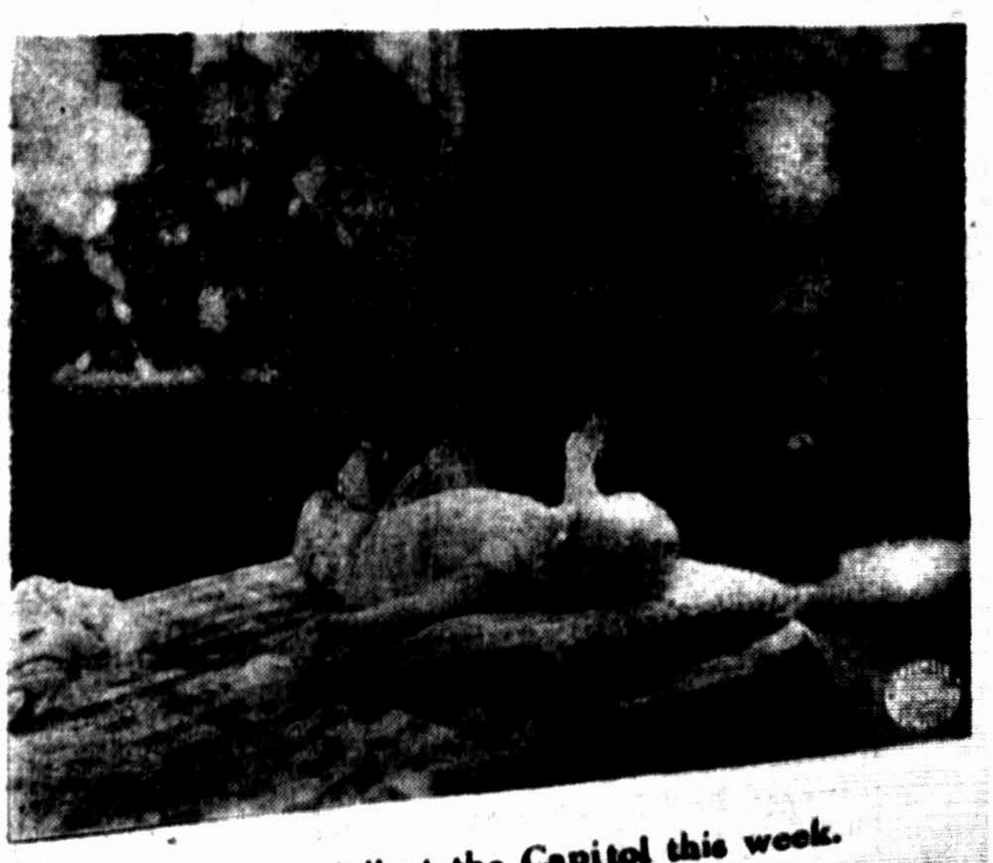
"ANNIE LAURIE"

At The Capitol

Next Saturday, our theatre will screen "Annie Laurie," the homely Scottish comedy with rich sentiment and incidental songs and turns by the inimitable Will Fyffe and others. The picture opens with bagpipe music and retains its Scottish atmosphere throughout. It will please and interest every member of the family; for who is there who has not been charmed, nay even haunted by that unperishable melody of the famous song "Annie Laurie"?

John Anderson, driven into a marriage of convenience by his domineering father, Robert, mar-ries secretly and is left a widower with a baby girl. He goes to the War and is killed, leaving the baby in the care of a kindly, but childless couple of barge folk, Will and Maggie Lawrie who bring her up as their own. Will's brother Alec, in the show business, arrives from America and persuades them to send Annie to a dancing school in Glasgow, where she shows such talent that, when the old folk are turned out of their barge by Robert Anderson, she helps them to open a travelling theatre, which makes their fortune. Mean-while Jamie Turner, a wealthy young man in love with Annie, withdraws his finance from Robert Anderson for turning the old couple out of their barge, and goes in search of them; but when he finds them he agrees to help old Anderson for his grand-daughter's sake, and the film ends on a note of reconciliation and impending matrimony. Will Fyffe is immense as Will Laurie, putting over the homely senti-ment with such skill as to relieve it of any mawkishness; he ex-tracts the maximum of fun, too, from his lines and renders two or three characteristic numbers in his inimitable style. He is well supported by Vivienne Chat-terton as his wife. In the title role Polly Ward sings and dances brightly; Bruce Seton is manly and attractive as Jamie, and con-tributes an engaging tenor and Romilly Lunge, Percy Walsh, Frederick Cully and Quinton McPherson are all convincing in support.

"Dark Journey" at the Empire this week.



"Annie Laurie" at the Capitol this week.

Around Theatre & Film Land

"SWARAJYA SEEMEVAR"

(CONTRIBUTED)

Does an epoch produce its hero, or does a hero make his own epoch? History has given no decisive verdict yet, but to a layman the hero and the epoch would appear to be largely inter-related. An outstanding example of this inter-relation is that of the Maharashtrian hero, Shivaji. Undoubtedly he created history, and left as firm an impress on his times as any other personality of any time or any claim. It is indubitable, at the same time, Shivaji typified his race—that in him was found to a high degree of perfection those qualities of patriotism, humanity and sacrifice that kindles the breasts of his fellow countrymen of the time. The life story of Shivaji is thus the central piece of precious stone in a gem studded crown of glory. While the central gem outshines the rest of them all, each of the minor stones has its own inherent radiance.

It is one of these smaller gems, that the story is told by Prince Shivaji. Productions of Kolhapur in their picture "Swarajya Seemevar, released at the Majestic, yesterday. Shivaji comes into the film to the extent of exemplifying his passionate devotion to his man and their gallantly responsive loyalty to him. The theme is chosen from the early career of Shivaji when he was skirmishing at the outposts of the Kingdom of Bijapur. He had not yet come to grips with the man forces of Bijapur. His own strength had not been marshalled. Personal valour and Guerella tactics gave him his main strength; while treachery within his clan—man who sold their country for gold—constituted his principal enemy. He had also to reckon with those undoubtedly noble chieftains who, while appreciating Shivaji's ideal of freedom, placed their personal loyalty to the ruler of Bijapur above their normal duty to their race that was smarting under the Bijapur Yoke. It is these exciting times that "Swarajya Seemevar" has brought to the screen. Therein is one common motto for every character in it: "Live dangerously". Inevitably, therefore, the picture is packed with thrills. Necessarily from the nature of these theme, it is ennobling. And the way the director has handled it, and the cast has played up to the respective roles, it is at once pleasing and impressive. For Major Dadasaheb Nimbalkar, born and bred in the traditional Maharatta atmosphere, the handling of this picture came naturally enough. The creation of the proper atmosphere was to him a matter of mere instinct. For the role of Shivaji, he has made a happy choice in Col. Ingaley, a fine young man with a typical Shivaji face and military bearing as well as training. The role of the revenge goes to Nanasaheb Phatak; and those who have followed his screen career will unanimously favour this choice. For star parts of Raiba and Manjula—the hero and heroine of the story—a special choice has been made, on the basis of aptitude and not of reputation. Master Dileep and Miss Jayashree, unknown to the screen so far, make their debut in these roles. Their choice was a heavy responsibility that the director undertook; but their performances are such that he is more than justified in the choice he made. The rest of the cast includes Miss Meena (Better known as Ameena) and Shankarrao Bhosle whose role of Tanaji in the early days of the Talkies is still fresh in public memory

"Love of a Slave" West-End. (Ranjit).

Kumari Uma Sashi in "Anathashram" to be shown at the West-End (New Theatres).

"TUKARAM"

At The Central

(CONTRIBUTED)

"What is that appeals to you most in Tukaram?" That is more a conundrum than a question. The picture is so uniformly good that a choice among its qualities will entirely depend on the predictions of the chooser. If you have a special talent for music, you will applaud the music in "Tukaram". If you love good acting, you will rejoice at the cast. If you are an artist, the natural scenes and studio settings will please you. And if you are one of those who prefer foreign pictures for their technical perfection you will realise that India can produce as much.

In short, "Tukaram" marks the Dawn of a new era in the history of motion pictures in this country. In it, Prabhats have achieved their supreme triumph. In a sense, they have made matters a little difficult for themselves—as also other Indian producers. There isn't a cinema-goer who has not seen "Tukaram"; and he will naturally be prone to judge all future Indian pictures by the standard set by it. And that standard of production, it must be confessed, is not one that is easily attainable. For, "Tukaram", is not merely the product of resource and experience, but also a daring and originality. In it, the directors have declined to follow the beaten path. It is one of the few pictures that sky-rocket talent to stardom. Gouri, the new star, is its most glorious creation. Small wonder, then, that the Central Talkies at Charni Road continue to be gate-crashed from day to day and week to week for thirty weeks now without yet any sign of a warning in popular enthusiasm!

SAGAR MOVIETONE

Studio Notes And News

SAGAR'S 'JAGIRDAR' ENTERS THE 6TH SUCCESSFUL WEEK AT ROXY

Unique success is crowning the efforts of Sagar Movietone in producing "Jagirdar" a modern social story which is cleverly picturised and directed by Mehboob.

For six continuous weeks, crowds had often to be disappointed as the rush at the box offices made it practically impossible to get the tickets.

The plot of the picture is very cleverly woven around the love-episode of a local squire of a prosperous village with the sweet companion of his childhood

Right on the steps of their love-bed, the Jagirdar is lost and the life of the heroine thereafter passes through numerous heart-rending vicissitudes too tragic and thrilling to be described.

The new born child of the heroine branded as illegitimate by Society, makes the plot more complicated but when the boy grows up and himself falls in love with at sweet seventeen, the plot definitely assumes a complexion of intrigue.

Beautiful photography and clear recording help the story considerably. The direction is at once clever and capable.

Motilal as Ramesh gives a performance which is difficult to forget for a long time to come, Surendra and Bibbo creep into the heart singing sweet and melodious love lyrics that remind one of one's own youth gone by But the woman who lingers in one's memory is Maya new player which Sagar has successfully discovered to dynamite the box offices. Old Yakub gives another of his splendid performances.

"Jagirdar" is an entertainment for the elite.

"JEEVAN NAIYA"

Popular Revival At Opera House

A popular revival this week is Bombay Talkies "Jeevan Naiya" which is being shown at the Royal Opera House. Devika Rani, it will be recalled, had made a great hit in this picture which had an excellent run when first shown in Bombay. Besides her fine acting, Chandraprabha's songs and a dance by Mumtaz and Sunita are two entertaining features of the film. Its revival is sure to be welcomed by numerous Devika Rani fans.

"Night Must Fall" at the Wellington this week.

"Beyond the Horizon" to be shown at the Krishna.

"BEYOND THE HORIZON"

At The Krishna

(CONTRIBUTED)

East or West, before or after the Christian era, human nature has been always essentially the same and, for ought we know, shall ever continue to be the same. The psychology of the ruling race, for instance, has characteristically remained unvaried. Do we not know to-day men of Western nations, just, upright and generous to their fellow countrymen; and yet, nevertheless, blind and deaf to the unjust oppression to which his nation is subjecting millions of people abroad? What is sauce to the ruling goose is not sauce to the subject gender; and that is the genuine faith of the ruling race in all ages and all climes.

That was also the instinctive conviction of the early Aryans who conquered and subdued the natives of ancient India. And so, Kodandavarma, the Aryan King, just and upright to a fault thought nothing of slave-driving his non-Aryan subjects. While his slaves swetted and bled to erect for him a statue of Justice, the King regards it a mortal sin for one of those very slaves to step inside his palace. And it is only a passionate love, born in dramatic circumstances but unrecognised that induces Princess Jayanti to seek the company of a slave as gallant and brave as any Aryan of true blood. Neither are the Anarya women lacking in courage and gallantry. Lata, a young slave girl, seeing the king enraged at the youthful slave Jeevan for having entered the palace, boldly takes the blame on herself although she is really blameless and knows that her 'confession' would bring dire punishment. That is the main theme of the story picturised by Prabhat under the title "Beyond the Horizon." The picture is announced to ne released shortly at the Krishna. The story, powerful and gripping comes from the tried pen of K. Narayan Kale, who has also directed the film; to which is added music from that master of the art. Master Krishnarao, whose name is a household word wherever Indian music is known. The cast is lead by Shanta Apte in the role of the slave girl, followed by Leela Chitnis as the Princess and Chandramohan acting the King. Thanks to the magnificent work of these stars, the dramatic story is put over with an intensity which never faults. Kale's direction is a feat in real virtuosity. There is imagination behind every shot, and an atmosphere of excitement is created by violent but fluent movements of the camera, handled by S. Damle. Fatehlal's direction is as clever as it is pleasing and superb. In particular, the picture is a Shanta Apte triumph. Her acting is a dramatic treat. She never over-acts, but her performance is rich and colourful. While retaining all the girlish vitality that has made her so famous, she strikes in "Beyond the Horizon" just the note of sustained, passionate power which is necessary to make the story convincing and sympathetic.

ANOTHER FILM-WEEKLY

(From A Correspondent)

The Opening Ceremony of the Film-Weekly 'Film-Chitra' was performed in the premises of Shri Mahabir Jain High School, Delhi, in the vicinity of the Office of this magazine at 6 p.m. R. S. Ch. Risal Singh was in the chair. The Director Sardar Hari Singh having narrated the origin of the idea of starting a paper and press, Acharya Chander Shekher Shastri, the Editor of the paper, gave out in details how the Cinema and Cinema-Journals can serve the country, and also narrated at length the general policy of the 'Film-Chitra', which is, in brief, to serve the cause of the FILM-INDUSTRY and INSURANCE-trade in particular.

While Mr. Shastri was speaking, the famous film actor of Imperial Film Co., Bombay, Mr. Hadi entered in the 'Pandal'. Mr. Shastri introducing Mr. Hadi to the guests said that the famous actress Shrimati Devika Rani of Bombay Talkies was to honour the management of 'Film-Chitra' on this occasion, but being busy in a new production, she could not come.

Mr. Hadi expressed his good wishes for the 'Film-Chitra' in his usual comedian manner

After the concluding speech of Pandit Gurditta Mall Bhandari and the Chair, the guests were entertained to a light refreshment. The departing guests were presented with copies of the First number of the FILM-CHITRA.

"Jagirdar" at the Roxy (Sagar).

"PRATIBHA"

At Plaza

(CONTRIBUTED.)

If a film is meant to please, one will find a very pleasing picture at the Plaza in Dadar released last Saturday. The picture is Shalini Cinetone's "Pratibha."

"Pratibha" is essentially a Durga Khote vehicle; and that as much as need be said of a picture to make it popular. But "Pratibha" is more than that. It is a Baburao Painter production and that is as much as need be said to convince the public that it is a picture of a high order.

Wisely, Mr. Baburao has chosen a theme that gives the fullest scope to his artistic talent. It treats of a rustic poet and his spouse, and their adventure—in a royal court. Obviously, therefore, there are rural scenes and palatial settings. Sahyadri's richest hills and dales have supplied the one; while the other, created by Baburao, are such as princelings might envy.

Durga Khote, in title role, with Kesheorao Datey playing opposite her, make a graceful team. Thrown in for embellishment of story, is Vishnupant Oundhakar of the "Savkari Pash" fame; and a couple of minor actors who hit well on the Laurel-and-Hardy line.

The musical value of picture, high enough by the right of the principal characters, is greatly enhanced by the inclusion of Hirabai Barodekar, who gives a couple of classical expositions in her own enchanting voice and inimitable style.

The story, admittedly, is a trifle sketchy, but director and cast combine to produce a pleasing impression

"THE HIGHWAY CODE"

At The Excelsior

If the Romans laid the foundation stone of building the arterial roads of Britain, the Right Honourable Mr. Hore-Belisha, until lately the British Minister of Transport, laid the foundation of making them the safest to travel under modern means of locomotion viz., through the automobile The moment he found that as many as 20,000 lives were lost annually and many more injured in Great Britain he caused one of the most elaborate highway codes to be distributed to 20 million people in Great Britain so that the annual toll of lives might be minimised if not prevented, a measure of national service which has been most graphically furthered in the picture under review through the generosity of the Pearl Insurance Company, represented in India by Messrs. C. M. Ross & Company.

In Bombay although the annual toll of lives is about 89 persons killed—which comparatively speaking is not a very high figure—and 2741 injured the Motor Vehicles Department are only now taking a leaf out of the Belisha Highway Code. The film under review therefore should be the Bible of every motorist in India It illustrates for him every conceivable potential accident; it teaches him how not to drive, how not to park his car, what obstacles to avoid, that he cannot be too careful when behind the steering wheel, that his progress on the road is a literal rake's progress if he takes off even for a moment his attention from the road; it points out his duty as an automobile driver, to obey the Police and traffic signals which have been enforced not with a view to impede progress, but with a view to making the highways as safe to the motorist as to the other users of the road, viz., the traffic behind and before, the fellow automobile driver, the victoria, the cyclist, and last but not the least the pedestrian who may be a man, woman or child.

The motorist should not conceive the idea that the film is an indictment on him. It only asks him to observe the rules of the road, however irksome they may appear at the moment to be. If anything the film is an indictment of the pedestrian, the cyclist, and though not included in the picture the victoria driver of India who is well-nigh extinct in Britain, all of whom take in India the liberty of jay-walking or jay-riding on the portion of the road which is the legitimate carriage way of faster vehicles viz., the motor car. Just as, therefore, the motorist is sought to be educated to drive thoughtfully and with consideration for the folks not so fortunate as he, it seeks to educate the pedestrian and the cyclist to keep to his portion of the road and not consider himself immune from blame because there has always been a tendency to characterize the motorist as the roadhog who must always be in the wrong. The picture seeks also to make parents and school authorities recognise their duty to the children and the community by including in their offspring and wards the principles of the highway code, so that the pleasures of life which the family ordains may be preserved intact to the proud parents and guardians.

Lastly the picture throws a heavy responsibility on the local self-governing authorities who have neglected so far in India the problems incidental to the successful operation of the Highway Code. If the pedestrian is not to use the road, the pavements and footpaths must be as attractive as the road to walk on, the footpaths must be cleared of all impediments such as hawkers, dumps of municipal and other material, the public must be educated not to throw refuse on them such as banana skins and crossings must be clearly marked near every important junction of roads. If the cyclist is to give way to faster vehicles the roads must be widened and the cyclists themselves educated in the sanctity of the Highway Code and the heavy buses banished from narrow roads which are already well traversed by the permanent ways of tramcars. If the victoria driver is to cease to be a nuisance he must be made to pass the same type of driving test as a motor taxi driver, and his horse and carriage examined quarterly. It is gratifying to note here that under Government orders a Highway Code for the Bombay Presidency similar to the British Highway Code is being prepared by a Committee representing various interests such as the Safety First Association of India and that Government are further prepared to produce a film to suit Indian conditions if the cost thereof is sponsored by a philanthropist as in England. Finally if the children are not to use the side streets as playgrounds, more play-grounds and parks must be provided, the insufficiency of which is a scandal to 'Urbs Prima in India.' If concerted measures are taken on these lines the streets of any town in India ought to be reasonably safe from fatal accidents or accidents of permanent injury. The picture is a wonderful contribution to the day to day life of any modern City, and the motor trade, the motor insurance firms, the Safety First Association, the Automobile Associations, the Motor Vehicles Department and the School Authorities all over India should unite in ensuring that their various constituents and friends see the picture in an endeavour to reduce the street accidents in India.

RS 50,000 DONATION TO CHARITIES

Miraculous Escape From Poison Death

BOMBAY, July 10.

At Karachi, Seth Jaydayal Dalmia, through mistake of the compounder, took some poisonous medicine. As a result, he became quite unconscious, and seemed sinking; but thanks to Providence, a doctor friend who was sleeping by his side touched by the patient's hand, at once woke up and took prompt action by applying remedies, and thus Mr. J. Dalmia was miraculously saved from the effects of the poison.

News came to Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia here at Bombay, who while thanking the Lord Almighty, for His kindness, has announced a donation of Rs. 50,000 for charitable purposes.—A. P.

SUMMARY OF WEEK'S SPORT

In the Men's Doubles Final at Wimbledon, Budge and Mako beat Hughes and Tuckey, the holders of the title, by (6—0) (6—4) (6—8) and (6—1).

Miss Dorothy Round won the Women's Singles title beating Miss Jedrzejowska in the final, by (6—2) (2—6) (7—5).

In the final of the Women's Doubles, M. Mathieu and Miss Yorke beat Mrs. King and Miss Pittmann by (6—3) (6—3).

The Annual International Rugby Football match between England and Scotland, which was played at the Cooperage, at Bombay, on Wednesday, resulted in a victory for the latter by 1 penalty goal and two tries. (9 points).

The Annual Inter-'Varsity Cricket match between Oxford and Cambridge, at Lord's, resulted in a victory for Oxford University by 7 wickets.

FAMOUS CALCUTTA TEAM FOR LOCAL TOURNAMENT

Mohamedan Sporting Club Football XI

The Mohamedan Sporting Club of Bengal, for four years champions of the Calcutta Foot Ball League Championship and regarded as the best foot-ball team in Bengal, are said to have entered the local Rovers Cup Tournament.

NO WEEK-END CRICKET

BOMBAY, Saturday.

If cricket could be played in pools of water, we should have had something to report about Saturday's fixtures in the City.

However cricket enthusiasts in Bombay are seriously contemplating of starting some such game as 'Water Cricket', on the same lines as 'Water-Polo', so that rain should not interfere with the week-end fixtures.

DAVIS CUP.

BERLIN: July 10.

In the Davis Cup matches Von Cramm and Henkel (Germany) beat Caska and Hecht (Czechoslovakia), 6—1, 6—2, 10—12, 6—0.

Germany, which has won the tie by three matches to nil, will meet the United States in the Inter-Zone Final, beginning at Wimbledon on July 17.—Reuter.

HEAVY RAINS IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

It has been raining since morning and raining with a vengeance. The north of the city is experiencing greater and more incessant rainfall than the south.

The rainfall and temperature figures are as follows; Colaba 1.54 inches, total 24.34; Fort 1.43, total 24.09; Byculla 1.10, total 28.54

The maximum temperature recorded for the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. to-day was 82.8 degrees, 3 degrees below normal and the minimum temperature was 74.9 two degrees below normal.

WOULD WATCH THEM FOR SIX MONTHS

KARACHI, July, 10

Interviewed on the Wardha Congress decision, Sir Gulam Husain Hidayatullah said that he was glad that the Congress had decided to accept office. He would be watching them for a period of six months to see what they could exactly achieve in the face of innumerable difficulties. It was easy to formulate a programme of work and place it before the country. It was to be seen how they carried on with it.—United Press.

Nariman Welcomes Tribunal

"I DID NOT ASK SARDAR'S HELP IN ELECTION"

Pays Tribute To Mahatma

Mr. K. F. Nariman has issued the following statement to the press:—

"I most heartily welcome the offer made by Mahatma Gandhi for the investigation of the dispute by an impartial tribunal; as a matter of fact that suggestion was made by me some time back in writing to the proper authority and I repeated it in my last personal interview with Mahatma Gandhi at Wardha and, he with his usual high sense of justice and fairplay, readily acceded to it.

"In view of this most equitable proposal, it would be improper for any party to say anything on merits. However, as Sardar has chosen to issue a statement, I must take this first opportunity to correct a misstatement that has perhaps inadvertently crept in.

"It is true that at my instance, we went for a drive at Worli, because I was informed by several friends that Sardar was working against me and I should see him personally, have a frank talk and try to remove any misunderstanding. But whenever I went to his house, I always found him surrounded by a group of friends and hence the drive was arranged.

Without referring to the details of long conversation, I must emphatically deny that I asked him to help me in my election. I only asked him as to why he was working against me.

For certain reasons that he mentioned, he stated that he did not want me to be the leader, but at the same time, told me that he would not interfere with the election.

More I need not state at this stage as I presume the same will be soon 'sub judice.'

"I would close this letter with public acknowledgement and admiration for Mahatma Gandhi's very high sense of justice and equity."—United Press.

Will Socialists Oppose Congress Decision?

RAJEN BABU HOPES THEY WILL GIVE IT A CHANCE

Elucidation Of Question Of Coalition With Other Parties

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, July 10.

The following is an interview given by Babu Rajendra Prashad on the present political situation to a press representative:

Question: Do you think that the Congress Socialist Party will still be against acceptance of office and oppose the Congress Working Committee's decision?

Answer: I cannot answer for the Socialist Party. I can only express the hope that now that a decision has been reached by the Working Committee after full deliberation, all Congressmen Socialists or others will give it a chance of being tried in the best atmosphere possible.

SOCIALISTS' ATTITUDE.

Question: In case the Socialist Party, at its Patna meeting, reiterates its view against office acceptance and Socialist legislators criticise the Congress Ministry, will Congress take the disciplinary action against those socialists who are congressmen?

Answer: This is a hypothetical question and no answer can be given at present. But as I have said above I hope no situation of the sort contemplated in the question will arise.

RELEASE OF POLITICALS.

Question: Will question of the release of political prisoners be taken up by Congress cabinets immediately?

Answer: The question of the release of political prisoners is bound to engage the earnest attention of any popular Ministry and certainly of the Congress Ministries, when they are formed.

Question: Has the working Committee chalked out any special programme for any particular provinces?

Answer: The Congress programme has been laid down in the election manifesto and resolutions of the Congress at the All-India Congress Committee and the Working Committee. Nothing new was decided at Wardha till the evening of July 7.

COALITION

Question: Will the Congress where it is not in absolute majority combine with other nationalists?

Answer: The Congress Party will certainly act in combination with other parties But it is not permitted to form combinations for purpose of taking office.

Question: Will those Nationalists who do not belong to the Congress school of thought be included in Congress cabinets?

Answer: I don't think the question arises. In provinces where Congress commands a majority it will have Ministers from amongst its own members when it forms a Ministry. That is what happens in all countries. When it does not command a majority it is not permitted as I have said to form alliances for taking office.

Bihar Assembly And Congress Members

PATNA: July 10.

The Associated Press understands that the Congress members of the Bihar Legislative Assembly will meet at Patna on July 20 and 21, to recommend names for the posts of the Speaker and Deputy-Speaker and the personnel of the Ministry.—A.P.

KHALSA COLLEGE AFFILIATION

By a notification dated July 3rd, the Governor of Bombay, is pleased to sanction the affiliation of the Khalsa College, Matunga (Dadar), to the Bombay University, for the teaching of the courses of study for the first two years in Arts and Science, for a period of three years, with effect from 1st June 1937.

LOADING THE DICE?

U. P. Governor Nominates Title-Holders For The Council

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, July 10.

Closely following Congress decision to accept office the U. P. Government Gazette announces that the Governor has been pleased to nominate the following gentlemen and lady to the U. P. Council. These nominations come as a surprise in Congress circles where the opinion is expressed that the Congress Ministry should have been consulted in these nominations. There is not a single Congressman in the list of the nominees. It is argued that nominations have been made hurriedly to weigh the balance against Congressmen. Most of the nominees have already fared badly in the Council elections here.

NOMINEES

(1) Sir Sita Ram defeated Assembly candidate at Meerut, nominated for no less a period than nine years. (2) E.C. St. L. Teyen, C.I.E., O.B.E also for nine years. (3) Mrs. H.S. Gupta (Lucknow) six years. (4) Rai Bahadur N. K. Mukerji (Allahabad) six years. (5) Captain Amir Mohamad Khan (Muzaffarnagar) three years. (6) Babu Ram Sahai Pasi, three years.

First Step Towards Interference?

LUCKNOW, July 10.

Contrary to expectations in Congress circles six nominations to the Upper House have been announced this morning in the U. P. Government Gazette This has taken the Congressmen here by surprise who thought nominations will be made in consultation with the Congress Ministry

One prominent Congress M.L.A., at present in Lucknow characterised it as "the first step towards interference with the discretion of the Congress Ministry."—United Press.

STOP PRESS

SOCIALISTS RESIGN.

CALCUTTA: July 10.

"We want to point out that the Congress Socialist Party has now turned into a sectarian group. We cannot but express our dislike against some of the recent activities of the Party. Our firm conviction is that the only way of intensifying the struggle for the liberation of the country is to strengthen the Congress as an anti-Imperialist organisation with a genuine anti-imperialist leadership under proletarian influence."

This forms the keynote of letters submitted by 16 members resigning from the Bengal Congress Socialist Party.

It may be recalled that Mr. Rajani Mukherjee, Secretary of the Bengal Congress Socialist Party, resigned about a week back.—United Press.

TOLL OF HEAT-WAVE IN U. S.

NEW YORK: July 10.

America's heat-wave is now in the third day and has broken the season's records in many localities. It has resulted in 110 deaths and thousands of cases of prostration. The heat delayed traffic by expanding the Railway bridges.—Reuter.

JAPANESE CAPTURE.

TIENTSIN: July 10.

The Japanese claim to have captured Lung-Wang-Miao (Dragon King's Temple), also Tung-Shing-Chaung township, north-east of Marco Polo Bridge, near Peiping.

It is alleged that the Chinese had previously reoccupied them in violation of yesterday's agreement.—Reuter.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 15 POINTS DOWN

Gold And Wheat Weak But Silver Unchanged

BOMBAY, July 10.

On Saturday crossrates ruled quiet.

N. Y. COTTON EASY.

New York cotton ruled easy on general liquidation and foreign selling influenced by continued favourable crop reports.

GOLD EASY.

London gold was easy but silver was unchanged.

WHEAT WEAK.

Wheat was weak on account of heavy selling stimulated by bearish Government report.

WALL STREET QUIET.

The London Stock Exchange was closed. Wall Street was quiet.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937

New York, July 10.

Previous closing	12.55
To-day's opening	12.50
Difference	—05
To-day's closing	12.40
Difference	—15

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 10.

Previous closing	6.85
To-day's opening	6.88
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	6.89
Difference	+04

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 213-12
New April May	Rs. 227- 8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 10.

Cotton showed in easier tendency on foreign selling and liquidation influenced by continued favourable crop reports but the underlying sentiment remained cheerful with no new feature to report.

Trading in October began at 1250 i.e. 5 points lower than previous closing. Prices declined on local and foreign selling with some commission house liquidation as a result of which October gradually sunk to 12.45 while subsequently renewed selling and liquidation ensued with October further easing to 12.40 at which it closed with a decline of 15 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 10.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (12.34/12.34) 12.47/12.46
October (12.43/12.42) 12.50/12.49
December (12.36/12.36) 12.43/12.41

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 10.

American July (6.81) 6.89
American October (6.85) 6.89
Egyptian July (9.72) 9.74
Egyptian August (9.72) 9.74

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, July 10.

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 228-8 and Rs. 227-8 at night. The closing rate at 11-8 p.m. was Rs. 227-12

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 10.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-3 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 3/4) 1-6 3/4

JUTE

New Crop July August (£21 7/16 sellers) £21 5/8 paid and value.
Dunlop August (£24 sellers) £24 sellers
Lightning August (£22 1/4 sellers) £22 1/4 sellers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay July August £14 7/16 sellers) £14 7/16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta July August (£14 15/16 sellers) £14 7/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata July August (£13 sellers) £12 7/8 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal August (£15 1/8 sellers) £15 1/4 sellers

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 10.

Previous closing	4.95 7/8
To-day's opening	4.96
To-day's closing	4.96

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 10.

Previous closing	4.95.82
To-day's opening	4.95.95
To-day's closing	4.95.87

FRANC RATE

London, July 10.

Previous closing	128.04
To-day's opening	128.03
To-day's closing	128.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 10.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95.95 and then steadied on scattered buying and close at 4.95.87.

Franc opened at 128.03 but later eased on some pressure to 128.06 and closed at 128.06.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (3.667) 3.667
New York on Bombay (37.42) 37.44
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/4) 0.93 1/8
London on Milan (94.14) 94.20
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/16) 1-2 7/16
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£284 buyers £284 1/4 sellers. Quiet) closed
Lead (£24 13/16 buyers £24 7/8 sellers. Steady) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£82 to £84) closed
Glasgow Iron (£67) £167

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, July 10.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. Business small market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, July 10.

Spot	20 3/16d.	20 3/16d.
Forward	20 1/4d.	20 1/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 10.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-5 1/2) £7-0-3

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 10.

	10 p.m.		
Silver ready	52	7	0
Silver 1st settlement Ashad	52	7	0
Silver 2nd settlement Shravan	52	9	0
Gold ready	34	10	3
Gold 1st settlement Ashad	34	10	0
Gold 2nd settlement Shravan	34	8	6
Sovereigns	21	15	0

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Credit Flow Running Slower Now

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 10.

On the money market, another step of a rise was witnessed in the note circulation, this week's figures reaching the unprecedented level of 494.4 millions. The credit flow appeared to be running slower than formerly but borrowers fully tried for easy rates. Outside interests competed keenly for treasury bills discount and brokers consequently suffered sharp reduction in their allotment from 21/0/0 to 22/0/0 which caused a general disappointment.

Wall Street opened steady.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, July 10.

Liverpool wheat July closed at 115 3/4 as against the previous closing at 117

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 10.

Wheat September	5	9	9
Wheat January	5	14	0
Wheat May	5	10	0
Linseed September	8	3	0
Linseed May	8	3	6

The tone was steady.

WOOL SALES

London, July 10.

Greasy lower (1-1 1/4) 1-0
Greasy higher (1-9 1/2) 1-11
Scoured lower (1-7) 1-4
Scoured higher (2-9) 2-7 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 10.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 10.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (del 53 1/4) del 52 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (del 56 1/4) del 55 1/4
U S Steel Common (del 108 5/8) del 108 3/4
U S Steel Preference (del 131 3/4) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (9 5/16 buyers) closed.
Forward July September (9 1/2 paid and value) closed.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 10.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with July at 116 and October 113. Prices eased on scattered weekend liquidation and selling with general trend lower but subsequently the market steadied on scattered support.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 10.

Chicago wheat opened easy with July at 1.19 3/4. Prices declined on considerable hedge pressure and heavy movement with bearish Government report causing further liquidation.

BROWN ROLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Delivery Sept. 1937

Bombay, July 10.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	8	3	6
Rates at 12-0 noon	8	3	6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8	3	3
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	8	3	3

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

Ahmedabad, July 10.

Following are the closing quotations of Ahmedabad Share Bazar of 10th instant.

Aryodaya spinning 223/12.
Calico 583/2
Jubili 211/14
Marsdan 82/8
Motilal Hirabhai 51/4
Monogram 60
Rajnagar 330

JUTE SHARES EASIER

Iron And Steel Shares Easier

CALCUTTA, July 10.

Jutes opened firm but closed slightly easier. Coals kept steady and unchanged. Teas were dull. In miscellaneous, Indian iron and steels opened slightly better but closed easier, while Burmas, Indian copper and consolidated tins kept more or less steady. Indian cables, Indian General Navigation ordy and Dunlop rubbers ordy kept steady. Sugars improved slightly. Government securities were unchanged. The following were the closing quotations:—

Banks:—Imperial fully paid 1556 C Div; Arrah Sasaram 62 small lot.

Coals:—Bengal 315; Bokaro and Ramgur 18/2; Burrakur ordy 16; do pref 126; New Beerbhoom pref 13/12; Samla 2/4; South Karanpura 7; Talcher 2/4.

Jutes:—Baily pref 139; Birla 18/14 small lot; Howrah 51/12; National 22/8; Reliance 66/8 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 12; Consolidated tin 7/2; Indian copper 3/6; Rhodesia copper 2/14; Tavoy tin 3/4; Dalmia cement defd 3/1; Lister Antiseptic ordy 124; Bareilly electric 15/8; Bengal telephone ordy 21; Hukumchand steel 10/8; Indian Galvanizing 18/8; Indian Standard wagon ordy 75 small lot; do pref 129; Indian iron and steel 49/9; do rights 50; Marshalls 2; steel corporation ordy 9/5; do pref 93; Indian Insurance 15/4; British India corporation ordy 3/11; Ivan Jones 2/8; Indian cables 15; Indian wood products 26 small lots; Walford transport 2/9 ex div; B. B. petrol 5/10; British Ceylon corporation 12; India paper pulp 148; Assam saw 1/12; India General Navigation ordy 120.

Sugar:—Bairampore 11/8 small lot; Cawnpore 24/12 Samastipore 7/8 small odd lot; Bharat 9/4 small lot; Cawnpore 16/8.

Teas:—Bishnauth 24; Tengpani 13.

A. P.

KARACHI MARKET REPORT

Karachi, July 10.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton July 20/14, Jan. 20/12/9.
Punjab July 18/12, Jan. 18/8.
Desi American July 24/12, Jan. 24/7, quiet.
Wheat July 31/0/6, Sept. 31/6/6, Oct. 31/14/6 quiet.
Gram July 22/2, Sept. 23/6/6, Oct. 23/11.
Toria July 43/0/6, Sept. 43/10/6, Oct. 44/4/6,
Cottonseed July 15/6/6, Sept. 16/0/6, Oct. 17/1/6.

BIHAR INTERIM PREMIER RESIGNS

RANCHI, July 10.

Probably the first Interim Minister to tender resignation consequent on the Congress decision to accept office, is the Hon'ble Nawab Abdul Wahab Khan, Finance Minister, Bihar who submitted his resignation to the Governor this morning on his own behalf

The resignation on behalf of the Cabinet, it is understood, will be submitted shortly by Mr. Yunus, Premier who held consultation with his colleagues for more than an hour last night. He was glad that Congress had agreed to do what public opinion expected of them on 1st of April. He adds the Interim Ministry has also served the public interest by keeping the door open, affording the Congress three months time to consider and adjust themselves in the light of public opinion.—A.P.

PATWARI'S FINGERS CHOPPED OFF

ETAWAH, July 7.

All the ten fingers of a 'patwari' are reported to have been chopped off with an axe by some villagers when he was returning from the house of a zamindar. It is said that he was decoyed inside a house where the offence was committed. The culprits escaped before the villagers could reach the spot but were later arrested

It is further alleged that they have made a confession justifying the crime on the ground that his fingers had begun to commit sins by making wrong entries.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 10

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 98/15
3 per cent 1951/54 101/2
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 103
3 per cent U P Bonds 96/8
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 95/11
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 105/10
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 107/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 110/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117/4
5 per cent 1939/44 105/2
5 per cent 1940/48 107/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 104/6

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 111/2
5 per cent 1945/55 119/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 104/4
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 122/4

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 107/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107
5 per cent M Deb 1949 117/4
5 per cent 1954 129/8
6 per cent C P T 1956 129/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 101/8

Note:—Tone quietly steady.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, July 10.

Much warmer in Eastern Belt, light to moderate rainfall in Georgia, Central Belt and Texas, more rain expected.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, July 10

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 268 1/4
Bank's buying T T 266

PARIS:—
Bank's selling T T 956
Bank's buying T T 976

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 77 3/8
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM:—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/2

JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/4

HUNGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 82 1/4

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 80 5/8

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 158 1/4

BERLIN:—
Bank's selling D D 81 3/4

CROSS RATE:—
Bank's selling D D 80 1/2
New York London 4.95 7/8 9th instant
Japan London 1/2 10th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 3/4 10th instant
Shanghai London 1/2 23/64 10th instant
Java London 8.99 1/4 10th instant
London Paris 128.04 9th instant
London Belgium 29.45 1/4 9th instant
London Switzerland 21.65 3/4 9th instant
London Berlin 12.34 9th instant
London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 9th instant
London New York 4.95.82 9th instant
London Amsterdam 9.01 5/8 9th instant
London Italy 94.15 9th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-4 8th instant
£7-0-5 1/2 9th instant
Silver London Ready 20 8th instant
Silver London Ready 20 3/16 9th instant
Silver London Forward 20 1/16 9th instant
Silver London Forward 20 1/4 9th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 8th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 9th instant
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 8th instant
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 9th instant
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 8th instant
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 9th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY:—
Call 3/4 per cent.
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone: Quiet

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, July 10

July 259.00+250
October 261.00+270
November 259.80+270

Professional Realising In Steel Shares

TATA POWERS EASY AND COTTON ISSUES QUIET

Absence Of Support And Reactionary Feeling

BOMBAY, July 10.

As pointed out, the local Share Bazar ruled easy to-day despite better foreign advices. There was considerable professional realising in Tata Steel shares. Deferreds declined about Rs. 90 from yesterday's highest level.

There was general selling on limits and in the utter absence of support prices declined. It is said that stocks of iron and steel manufactured goods in the local market are large and the demand is disappointing.

We do not see any special reason behind the decline except a natural reaction after a rapid rise. The technical position of the market was weakened as a result of heavy covering and the market being overbought needed readjustment. The present decline looks like going further and it will be advisable to cover sales on weak spots.

Tata Steel Deferreds opened to-day at Rs. 1,670 and steadily declined to Rs. 1,630 when short covering appeared and prices after improving to Rs. 1,645 closed at Rs. 1,640. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 356 and declined to Rs. 350. At this level the market offered resistance.

Cotton mill shares were quiet under scattered realising but Tata Powers were easy on increased offerings. Bombay Burma shares also declined Rs. 10 to Rs. 731-4.

The general feeling in the market was reactionary and in the absence of any important support prices looked down.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 10.

		rs	as.
100	Ahm Advance (Rs. 8)	305	0
250	BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	965	0
100	VENTURY	221	4
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 3)	285	0
100	COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	186	4
100	Coorla (Rs. 5)	107	8
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs 10)	360	0
1	E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-10-0	
100	Finlay (Rs. 3)	143	12
100	GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	183	12
1000	Hindustan (Rs 75)	1650	0
100	Indore	50	10
100	Khatau (Rs 2)	95	0
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	337	8
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	575	0
25	Madras United	11	0
1000	Morarji (nil)	1025	0
250	Model	50	10
50	MYSORE (Rs. 2)	110	0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	248	2
100	Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100	Phoenix (10)	275	0
25	SASSOON SILK (Rs 2)	62	8
1000	Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2000	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	95	10
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	271	4
100	Swan (nil)	110	0
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,325	0
1000	Western (Rs. 40.)	805	0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda (Rs 2-8)	114	8
25-50	Central (As. 12)	33	2
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,545	0
125-500	I. Conty (Rs. 7-8)	377	8
60-100	Ind. (Rs. 2-8)	141	0
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	128	0
5	Union (As. 4.)	5-12-0	

CEMENTS

100	Associated	162	8
10	Bundi (Rs. 10)	39	12
100	Coimbatore (Rs. 10)	185	0
70	Gwalior (Rs. 4)	136	4
160	Indian (Rs. 24)	510	0
40	Katni Def.	2,300	0
100	KATNI ORD. (Rs. 10)	373	12
75	Okha (Rs. 12)	287	8
10	Punjab (As. 12)	28	8
100	Shahabad (Rs. 15)	515	0
70	United (Rs. 5)	165	0

INSURANCE

100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	952	8
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	15	14
15-75	New India (Rs. 1-4)	42	8
20	Mercantile	56	8
200	Oriental (125) XD	4925	0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	8	2

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	168	2
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 45)	1672	8
10	Ajmer (As. 4)	13	8
50	B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	146	4
100	B'Bay Suburban (Rs 6)	182	8
10	Broach	14	0
100	Karachi (4)	277	8
100	Poona (4)	285	0
100	Surat (Rs. 6)	215	0
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	178	2
1000	TATA POWER (Rs 40)	1407	8

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	935	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 10

Bombay Dyeing (973/12) 972 965 966 962 965
Century (220) 220 221
Central India (289/6) 287 285
Kohinoor (336/4) 336 335 337
New Great (248/12) 247 250 247 248
Simplex (96/4) 95 96 95
Swadeshi (271/4) 270 273 270 271
Andhra (1680) 1675 1670 1672
Tata Hydro (178/2) 178/2
Tata Power (1432/8) 1425 1410 1412 1405 1410 1407
Tram Ord (147/3) 146/4
T Steel Defd (1685) 1675 1655 1662 1640 1650 1632 1645 1635 1640
T Steel Ord (356/8) 356 352 353/8 349/8 351 349/8 350
Tata Steel 2nd pref (160/12) 161 160/8 160/12
Bellapur (173/2) 171 168 171
B Steam (271/4) 270
B Burma (741/4) 742 732 736 730 731

100	C. Province	95	4
100	Dhond Baramati	97	0
100	Gujarat	93	0
100	Mandra Bhon	95	0
100	Pachora Jamner	94	8
100	Sara Sirajgunj	101	0
500	Tapti Valley	770	0

MININGS

10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8)	64	8
30	TATA STEEL DEF. (Rs. 36-4)	1,640	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 10)	350	0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	316	4
50	BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 8)	171	4
200	B'bay Safe Dep (Rs 40)	900	0
250	BOM STEAM (Rs 13-12)	268	12
125	B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	731	4
50	Do. Conty. (Rs. 6)	243	12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5	2 6
50	B TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	114	8
9	Burma Corp. (As. 8)	12	4
8sh.	Indian Copper	3	6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	50	0
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3).	142	8
50	I. Invest Trust (Rs 2)	47	8
100	I. Radio Defd. (12)	590	0
100	I. Radio Ord (15)	535	0
1,000	Port Canning (Rs 25)	606	4

15	Scindia (Re. 1)	26	12
30	PREMIER CON.	92	8
25	Tata Oil (nil)	30	8

PREFERENCE.

7	p.c Andhra Valley	1537	8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	302	8
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	85	8
5	p.c Central India (T.F.)	520	0
7	p.c Katni 1st	138	2
7	p.c Katni 2nd (T. F.)	146	4
7 1/2	p.c Punjab Cement	12	12
6-1/4	p.c Prem Const 1st	108	0
6 1/4	p.c Prem Const 2nd	99	8
7	p.c Tata Hydro	153	12
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1555	0
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	190	0
7-1/2	p.c Tata Steel 2nd	160	12
7	p.c. Vishnu	650	0

DEBENTURES

3-3 4	p.c Andhra Valley	101	8
6	p.c Andhra Valley	100	0
4	p.c Bom. Telephone	51	8
7	p.c Sholapur	81	4
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	110	4

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on forward List.)

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BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 10

Following a further rise of 20 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 229 for Broach A/M delivery and after improving to Rs. 229/8 on scattered buying prices declined to Rs. 228/8 on increased long liquidation. Later on there was scattered covering and prices rallied to Rs. 229. The tone of the market was quiet but steady.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 3 points and later was quoted 5 points higher. The local market ruled steady and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach	J/A	215	0	0
Broach	A/M	228	12	0
Oomra	July	211	8	0
Oomra	D/J	209	12	0
Bengal	July	180	8	0
Bengal	D/J	174	4	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 10.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F G	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.		189	186	183	180
Punjab		189	186	183	180
Oomra No. 3	219	216	213	210	
C. P. No. 1	232	229	226	223	
C. P. No. 2	223	220	217	214	
Broach No. 2		222	219	216	213
Punjab-Ame.		232	229	226	223
Surat		278	275	272	269
Rajpipla		274	271	268	265
Navsari		288	285	282	279

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 10

Yesterday London gold prices improved 1 1/2d. to £7-0-5 1/2d. London Paris Exchange rate was 22 points down at 128.04. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 4.95 7/8. London silver prices advanced 3/16d. to 20 3/16d. Prices advanced on Indian buying and there were small offerings. Business was moderate and buyers were temporarily satisfied. Later on there were large buyers at 1/16th under fixed prices. Montreal futures advanced 30 points but New York silver prices were unchanged at 44 3/4 cents. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 23/64. The rise in the local market was yesterday's buying in the London market was influenced by reports of conclusion of an agreement between China and U. S. A. for Exchanging Silver with gold but details are not received. The local market was fairly steady to-day with scattered buying in gold and silver and quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	34	10	9
Ashad	34	10	6
Shravan	34	8	6

SILVER

Ready	52	7	0
Ashad	52	8	0
Shravan	52	10	0

Sport From All Quarters

£. S. D. OF WIMBLEDON

GAMBLING IN SPORT

Sir F. S. Jackson's Criticism

The habit of requiring some financial additional excitement in games rather than the actual skill and play of the people taking part, was described by Sir F. S. Jackson a former English cricket captain, at York as unfortunate. It was apt to cause prejudice which injured our impartial love for fair play. Cricket and tennis were fortunately free from gambling because they did not lend themselves to it. He was rather afraid that some of the entertainments which were bound to be introduced into our midst hardly deserved the name of sports.

We ought to be jealous of the way in which the title of sportsman was assumed and bestowed. Other nations had smiled at us in the past, but were now anxious to imitate us and introduce to their own people some of our love and interest in sport and games. We had a glorious heritage, and we must not allow any danger to come in through the introduction of undesirable elements

SPORTS AND FILMS

Moving pictures play a novel part in a new Sports Series which Blackie and Son are about to publish. Beside securing the services of experts in every field the publishers, under a patent which they hold, have introduced a series of films in each volume. These can be made to "work" by simply flicking over the pages of the book with the thumb, a method which obviously possesses unusual advantages. The expert photographed, making his finished stroke or movement, can be stopped at any moment and made to do it, if required, again and again.

The first two volumes are devoted to Cricket—one on Batting by Herbert Sutcliffe, and the other on Bowling by M. S. Nichols, the second two volumes to Lawn Tennis, one for women by Mary Hardwick and the other for men by C. R. D. Tuckey whose guidance and instruction are thus given both by precept and example. These volumes will be ready, it is expected, on July 1st.

CRICKET AS IN 1725

As a prologue to the pageant members of the H.A.C. will try a game of cricket as played "on the herbage of the Artillery Ground" in 1725, a date for the game some fifteen years before the earliest record of the Hambledon Club. The gentlemen will, accodring to the rules of the period, remove their wigs before playing and the runs will be marked by a notcher. Bats and stumps of 1725 are being reproduced.

There are many proofs that cricket has been played on the Artillery Ground since early in the eighteenth century. There is extant a newspaper report of 1736 of a match with the gentlemen of Southwark who won "at one hand, with nine notches to spare". The "London Evening Post" of July, 1738, advertises a match on the Artillery Ground on which "several large betts are depending." And the M.C.C. possess a mid-eighteenth-century painting of a match "in the Artillery Ground" which illustrates the shape of the bat and wicket, but in which the artist's faulty technique suggests that the notcher is sitting dangerously close to the batsman while the bowler is at least a hundred yards away.

In 1879 the All-England Croquet and Lawn Tennis Club staged a tournament for the less important of their games. They charged 1s. admission. At the end of the meeting they showed a credit balance of One Shilling and Tenpence.

That was the direct ancester of modern Wimbledon—starting again next week—which can accommodate 25,000 spectators; which has an accepted entry of 128 men and 96 women in the singles; which returns £50,000 at least every year because it cannot accommodate all the people who want to see the play.

The little meeting demanding that players shall wear "shoes without heels", where men in breeches, black stockings and caps banged with square-ended rackets, has become one of the great money-makers of the world.

In 1883 seats went up to 5s. In '84 women played for the first time. In '94 the Doherties revived a slumping sport. In '98 came the first mixed doubles. In 1907 the Prince of Wales (George V.) paid the first royal visit to the game. In 1922 the ground moved from Worple Road to its present site.

There are between 8,000 and 9,000 seats in the centre court alone. 2,000 seats are allotted in lieu of interest to debenture holders. 600 seats go to members of the All-England Club.

A ballot is held for the rest, writes Guy Ramsey in "News Chronicle".

£60 For Two Seats

You cannot get seats for the whole meeting. To check speculation, which used to rise to fantastic heights—one American paid £60 for two seats on one occasion for one day only, and 8s. tickets have often been re-sold for £5—tickets are now issued in books for alternate days. Each book cost £2 2s.

But if you try to buy a couple of seats during the Magic Fortnight—say for Finals Day—you may well be asked four guineas each.

The ballot has grown to such proportions that more money is returned than accepted.

Eight thousand five hundred balls are used in the fortnight—six for every set. They are sold afterwards at half-price—but don't expect to get any if you apply: there won't be any left, they are snapped up as soon as they come off the courts.

Fifty Trained Ball Boys

Fifty ball boys are employed. They are trained not to dream on the court, trained not to move during rallies, trained to pick up the netted shots and get off the court by the nearest way, trained not to keep the server waiting, trained to note whether a player likes to hold two or three balls for first service, trained to have one ball always in reserve in the event of a let.

Twenty-eight nations are competing.

Attendance at Wimbledon varies. On the first Saturday, when all the courts are in play and most people have a free afternoon, the ground is crammed, usually to its full quota of 25,000 people. On Final Day, or on the last Friday, only the Centre Court is in play. Then there are about 10,000 spectators.

Actually, the "Court Full' notices have never been put up on a Finals Day—people are frightened they will not be able to get in, and stay away. Seats are sold for 8s. and 5s. for the Centre and No. 1 Courts. These cannot be reserved. You can get into the ground for 3s.

The programme affects attendance. You can usually bank on a full court when Borotra is playing. Also for Mrs. Helen Moody. Also for Kay Stammers and Dorothy Round.

Even the Secretary of the All-England Club—sturdy, dark Major D. R. Larcombe—does not know whether men or women provide the greatest draw.

Tournament Expenses

The Lawn Tennis Association have recently become half-owners of the All-England Club. They guarantee interest on debentures, wages, salaries, the upkeep of the ground, the expenses of the tournament.

They used to take one-third of the proceeds of the meeting—which amounted to £12,000 or £13,000.

The average attendance is 16,000 a day. The average takings, £10,000 a day.

Even the unofficial car park, the tenth hole of Wimbledon golf course, is worth £100 a day.

Class tennis is an expensive game. "Bunny" Austin estimates it as follows:

	£.
Loss of earnings to play all the year round	400
Club subscription	10
Court fees (6s. a time)	25
Travelling	150
Clothes (non-heeled shoes!)	40
Equipment	50
Entertaining (obligatory)	80
Medical attention and massage	40
	£795

Betty Nuthall estimates her expenses are £600 a year.

Small wonder that Lenglen, Tilden, Cochet, erry—not to mention Vincent Richards, Howard Kensay, Plaa, Nusslein—have turned professional.

But these former idols of Wimbledon cannot go back—unless they pay for their seats even as you and I. They cannot sit with their friends. They are outcasts the only man to get back—for an hour—was Cochet, who was smuggled into the Press-box as a "telegram boy".

The actual prizes won by the Singles Champion are:

The Challenge Cup, presented by the Prince of Wales (George V) in 1907.

The hundred-guinea Challenge Cup of the All-England Tennis and Croquet Club, on which his name is engraved.

The Renshaw Cup given in memory of the first great tennis players—worth £20.

A gold medal.

Wimbledon paid £40,000 for the Centre Court Stand. Other additions have been introduced from time to time—loud speakers, electric scoring-boards. But still the profits swell; by about £20,000 a year.

SIR JOHN SIMON AS CHESS-PLAYER

Believes In Bonar Law's Saying: "Chess Is Cold Bath For The Mind"

Chess is one of Sir John Simon's accomplishments, and he has just been promoted from the second to the first class of players at the National Liberal Club, which owns one of the strongest chess circles in London. The first class provides the club's tournament players, so Sir John, in the language of a more plebeian game, can be asked to turn out for the club "at home" or "away."

No one could say that he takes his chess more seriously than this golf, for, according to report, that would be quite impossible. He has often been seen to take himself apart on the links and, metaphorically speaking, give himself a good scourging for the bad stroke. But he is quite serious enough about his chess. He plays fairly regularly at the N.L.C., but was probably seen more often at the table during the time he was Foreign Secretary.

Sir John is given to recalling Mr. Bonar Law's saying about chess that it is "a cold bath for the mind." He has himself made good remarks upon the game. In a lament upon the neglect of chess in literature and journalism before the Authors' Club Sir John invited his audience to contemplate the emotions of a chess-playing reader of the "Church Times" who saw a heading, "Persistent Attack Upon a Bishop."

Mr. Rockefeller's Will

We hear sometimes of a will that is written on a half-sheet of notepaper. The late Mr. J. D. Rockefeller's was emphatically not one of that succinct type. The full text of it is published by the "New York Times," and it occupies, including the two codicils, no fewer than thirteen columns of that paper.

A considerable part of it is taken up by elaborate provisions concerning the trust which will be responsible for the administration of the testator's property. Some of the individual sentences in these paragraphs are of inordinate length, running to 250 words and more.

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SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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Each copy issued during the month of July 1937 will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1	copy at	Rs. 100
2	copies at	„ 50 each
4	„	„ 25 „
10	„	„ 10 „
20	„	„ 5 „
	Total	Rs. 500

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

Revolution Through Ages

(Continued from page 4)

generous spirit of humanity. The honey you suck from science and from human life is the sweetness of your own soul at its highest and best.

It is not hard for you, or alien to your true nature, to be tolerant and sympathetic and helpful to others; you are but true to your own self and giving expression to ideals of human nature which are your very own. For humanity is the essential attribute of man. The essence and the ideal of man is humanity, and language here but expresses a deep truth of human nature.

EMERGENCE OF TRUTH.

Obvious as these truths are, mankind has been late in recognizing them. Primitive man confines his goodwill or his favours to his immediate family, or at most his tribal circle. Beyond that lies an alien and a hostile world. Everyone beyond the frontiers of that very small world is an enemy, to be treated as such. Gradually and very slowly the frontiers begin to widen, to embrace ultimately the nation or the whole state.

Even more slowly the deeper truth of tolerant sympathetic humanity begins to emerge. Whitehead has said that the first important pronouncement of toleration is contained in the Lord's parable of the Tares. However that may be, Christianity itself seems to have been slow in consciously realizing this great principle in practice, and the history of most branches even of the Christian Church is darkened by the shadow of intolerance and persecution

It is not free of it even yet. Rather was it the re-birth of the human spirit at the Renaissance period which liberated a larger, more tolerant outlook which find expressed in the works of Erasmus, Shakespeare and other great writers of a later period.

The human trail was blazed further by that great Dutchman Hugo Grotius, who is rightly considered the father of international law, and by other great publicists of his age. John Locke, the outstanding English philosopher of the seventeenth century, and familiar from long residence in Holland with the wide tolerance of the Dutch republic, was the first to formulate clearly and to inculcate effectively a policy of toleration for the State; and through the influence of the political circle in which he moved, this policy gradually became the foundation of the later English liberalism as it matured during the nineteenth century.

The American Declaration of Independence, with its resounding affirmation of fundamental human rights, became the inspiration of the French revolution with its ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity.

Thus, by purely secular and worldly ways, the Christian doctrine of human brotherhood had at long last won through and became the programme of the liberal advance. During the nineteenth century the principles of liberal toleration in its application to the liberty of the subject, of the press, of religion, etc., became the dominant and accepted view in Western civilization.

I use the past tense because alas, it is so no longer. The Great War and its aftermath of economic nationalism, and the rise of the vast ideological systems of dominance in Europe in our day, have shaken that liberal world to its foundations, and the purely human viewpoint expressed in the principle of toleration has been widely challenged.

Racial, religious and political persecution are again appearing in many European countries. Intolerance is once more looked upon, not as a return to barbarism, but as a sign of strength and patriotism and national discipline. The gentler virtues and the human standpoint inculcated by the Founder of the Christian religion are derided as signs of weakness, of an inferiority complex, and of decay.

Whatever may be the ultimate outcome of the rival Fascist and

(Continued on page 46)

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

As I went home last night, one of my sisters dragged me towards the garden and began to show me two Sand-Castles that the different parties of children had prepared. She asked me, "which one do you like, Dada"

In the meanwhile all sisters ran up to me, and began to explain that a party consisting of so and so, so and so, and so and so had prepared one Sand-Castle, and a party of so and so and so and so had prepared the other. "Now you have to judge", said all of them, "which one is better".

Shrimati Parvati T. Gidwani, President of Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, who was on a short visit to Bombay had a very busy programme during the whole of the last month seeing the various local branches at Khar, Vile-Parle and Matunga. She returned to Karachi this week.

I requested them not to point out to me the castles prepared by the particular parties of children, so that I may judge their work properly and without any prejudice. 'But', they informed me, 'our names are already there engraved on the castles'.

Now we had arrived at the place, and after seeing the castles, I said that both of them were very nicely done. They however persisted on knowing definitely which one in particular was better than the other. Thus they put me in an awkward position: The question was how to displease any of the parties.

But when I gave them my frank opinion about the better one, which was prepared by the younger two children, they took my decision sportingly. And I was surely glad to notice that. They suggested that I should take photographs of the castles and publish them, and I agreed with pleasure.

Then we returned home. All at once the children ran to the dining hall, and sat at the dishes which they had left in the middle to show me the castles: such was their interest in them. . . . And I smiled a smile of happiness realising what little things make children happy.

In the morning again, as I went in the garden with my camera, I found out that the rains had already destroyed those beautiful castles during the night. But the children never worried over that. "We shall prepare better castles next time, Dada, be sure", they said, "and then you could take the photographs."

I was glad to note that they were not disappointed. On the contrary they were considerate enough to see that I may not feel disappointed too. This made me happier the more!

TWO BABIES

(Photo by Angane).

LOOK FOR SUCCESS

Don't hunt for trouble, but look for success,
You'll find what you look for; don't look for distress.
If you see but your shadow, remember, I pray,
That the sun is still shining, but you're in the way.
Don't grumble, don't bluster, don't dream and don't shirk,
Don't think of your worries, but think of your work;
The worries will vanish, the work will be done,
No man sees his shadow who faces the sun.

A STONE RACE

(Sent By Bro. Jaffar Alladina)

Any number of players can join in this game. A long line is drawn on the ground. Or, you can stretch a length of string across the ground. Players line up six yards from the line, each player is given a stone and a walking stick and the game is played in the following manner.

Each one must push his stone along with the stick, not hit it, but the stick must touch it all the time, until he reaches the line. If any stone fails to touch the

PRACTICE MAKES A MAN PERFECT.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

stick all the time the player is "out." The first player to reach "Home" is the winner.

PIPING HOT!

(By Bro. Ram L. Kisani)

It was two o'clock. The burning sun of the Juvenile-June-day beat upon the head of Dehra-Ismail-Khan. The village school had dispersed for the recess and in the fourth primary class one could see a dozen girls sitting and chatting.

From their way of speaking one could at once make out that they were talking about the misfortunes of being born poor.

"I would ever pray to God not to send anybody into a poor family", broke out Shushi all of a sudden.

"Nonsense! I would ever be pleased to be poor. Ah! 'pure'! What a nice epithet! Ah! 'Pure', said eight years' old Usha indignantly. And many such words figured again and again with a maddening reiteration.

She then said to her friends: "If you won't mind, I may tell you a story about these 'Pure' men!"

All the friends agreed and she began": As last Monday our school dispersed earlier than usual. I went outside the compound and noticed that my car had not come. I then decided to go on foot and began to walk.

"It was piping hot as it is today. I had no umbrella with me to shield me from the burning after-noon sun. I had scarcely covered a quarter of the distance when I was completely exhausted. I could no more pace a single step forward. I never had an opportunity to go on foot when and wherever I went the car was at my service! Now I was about to shed tears!

"Small bare-footed children were going afoot without uttering a single accent of complaint—without caring for the blazing sun and the "boiling" ground. I thought, I was not rich but a wretch!"

"Don't bore us with these details. Come straight to the story!" cried out Usha's friends in a chorus.

"Yes, I was about to shed tears and I actually did." said Usha with a blush.

"There passed several men but no one seemed to care what had become of me. I wept and cried; I cried and wept over again but none cared a pinch of snuff for me! At last I saw a Dhobi with a purple turban, riding a donkey. He noticed me in that 'miserable' state and approached me.

"Making a clean breast of my weakness I said to him that I could walk no more. He acceded to my request and dismounting the animal himself begged me to ride. And I rode while he followed.

"The donkey led us to a cottage clean and cosy. Breaking suddenly into it I sat on a cot strewn over with clean white coverings.

"The Dhobi, meanwhile, unloading the donkey entered the cottage and handed on to me a cup of whey full to the brink and also a piece of loaf. As I was hungry I took the loaf and drained the cup of whey deliciously. Ah! whey! It was sweeter than Sachharrine; and loaf! It was sweeter than the whey itself—so simple and so nice....

"But can this simplicity and purity which poor men possess, be bought or begged or stolen?"

Usha had half-finished her story when she saw the teacher entering the class; for, the recess was over long since she was "relishing the cup of whey!"

She then lowly whispered to her friends. "To-morrow I'll finish the rest of the story, don't mind, please!"

SELF-SACRIFICE

(By Bro. Jagu T. Butani)

Self-sacrifice is the suppression of one's own personal interests for the good and benefit of the others, even to the extent of laying down one's life.

Being one of the rare virtues, it lodges in rare persons. At present, selfishness has become the order of the day. Sacrifice does immense good to the society. The man, who is endowed with it is, rises to the plane of heavenly gods.

For the uplift of the world and humanity, to save nations from demoralisation and degeneration, this quality is essential. History, as a witness, shows us that when this world was full of sin, some saviour appears and by his self-sacrifice, saves the world. Lord Christ, Lord Buddha, Mahatma Gandhi and many others set glowing examples to the world for the good of humanity.

In our daily life also we meet with certain examples of self-sacrifice. The Mother denies herself the pleasures of life, goes without sleep and above all she is ever ready to sacrifice her life for the sake of her child. What a noble lesson! Even the birds and beasts do not lack in this quality. How often we see them feeding their off-springs so lovingly!

Free hospitals, libraries, parks, etc., are some of the good things that our philanthropist friends have given to us.

Indeed a man without this divine spirit is not worthy to call himself a man, nay not even a bird or a beast. We should, by cultivating this spirit and by sacrificing each and every thing according to our means,

"Make our earth an Eden
Like the Heaven above!"

CLEANLINESS OF TEETH

(By Bro. U. C. Gupta.)

Teeth are a most essential part of the body and we should be very careful in keeping them spotlessly clean and white.

Most mothers do not take proper care in keeping their children's teeth clean, and therefore, the children suffer when they grow older.

When a child cries the mother gives the 'baby-comforter' to it, so that it may not trouble her. But by sucking the 'baby-comforter,' the child's teeth protrude outwards, and the mouth cannot completely close, thus the child begins breathing from the aperture of the mouth.

Mothers think that it is not necessary to clean the 'milk-teeth' as the permanent set of teeth have to come afterwards. Thus by not cleaning the teeth a thin, solid lair of milk is formed on them, and that contains a large number of germs. So it goes on increasing, and when again the child is fed, it swallows some of the germs, which cause indigestion, pyorrhoea, and various other diseases.

Therefore a mother should be very particular, and after each feed, take a piece of cotton on the forefinger, and dip it in hot water, and slowly clean the teeth of the child, in order that the permanent teeth may grow healthy and harmless.

When the child gets permanent teeth, he should use a good brush and clean the teeth, not sideways, but up and down, round and round, and also from the back. He should also chew the food properly, so that it nearly becomes in a liquid-state, when it enters the stomach.

In America and elsewhere special classes are run to teach the children how to clean their teeth. Although it seems so trifling to us, yet surely, it is very important.

Thus all of us can keep ourselves healthy, by only taking proper care of the teeth.

A MODEL HORSE

(Sent by Sis. Sonia.)

To make a little horse you will first want a large cotton-reel. Make four holes in it for the horse's legs, and then make the legs out of four thin pieces of stick, or you could use matchsticks.

Push these into the holes in the cotton-reel, and it would be well to put a little spot of glue on to keep them in place.

Next draw the head on a piece of stiff card. Cut it out, and, making a slit in your cotton-reel, fix the head into it. Glue some strands of darning-wool on to the head for your horse's mane, and also a few strands for his tail.

Now take a matchbox, and, having made four holes in it, push the feet of your horse into these and secure with a little glue. Then, all you have to do is to paint your horse any colour you like and it is made.

A GOOD CATCH

(Sent by Bro. Govind)

Tell your dad that, without looking you will tell him how much money he has in his pocket.

Turn your back, and then tell him to take all the money from his pocket and hold it in his right hand straight in front of him.

When he has done this, look very hard at his hand and say: "Well, you haven't any money in your pocket at all!"

This is quite true, for he has taken it all out!

CHILDREN'S MEETINGS.

Children meet regularly every Sunday morning from 8-30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. at the following centres:—

KHAR: Sharda Mandir, 1st Road.

VILE PARLE: Bal Mandir, near Ishwerdas Park.

MATUNGA: Nappu Hall.

Let all boys and girls join in their mirth and merriment, "education and entertainment"

LOOKS "PERFECT"— This Military Salute of the two Brothers: Active Lads!

(Photo by K. K. Ladia).

It is an Experience indeed to pass through Snowy Hills in a Motor Car!

(Photo from Usha Setalvad).

BLIND MICE

(Sent by Sis. Pleasance)

The players divide into two sides of equal numbers, and each forms a circle. One player in each team becomes an umpire. One player in each ring is given a ball to hold.

At the word "go!" everyone shuts his eyes and passes the ball round to the left. As soon as the first player gets it into his hands again he calls out, and his side gets two points.

If any one drops the ball he may open his eyes to find it, but he may not pass it on until he is back in position with his eyes shut.

Everyone who successfully passes the ball with his eyes shut, gains one point. The points are then added up, and the winning side is that with the highest total.

TO MAKE YOU LAUGH

(Sent by Bro. Venkat)

Teacher: 'Jane, can you tell me who succeeded Edward III?'

Jane: 'Mary.'

Teacher: 'Now, Lucy, who followed Mary?'

Lucy (absent mindedly): 'Her little lamb.'

Earth Divisions

Teacher: 'How is the earth divided?'

Pupil: 'By earthquakes.'

Four Seasons

Teacher: 'Abidi, name the four seasons.'

Abidi: 'Salt, Mutstard, Vinegar and Pepper.'

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Children under 12 years can join as members. boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari the All-India Children's Association and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and [illegible] and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan",
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

World News From Across The Seas

MACDONALD TAKES THE HIGH ROAD —CHEQUER CLAIMANTS—CATS!—BRITISH BOOKS POPULAR IN AMERICA—TERROR STALKS IN GERMANY

(By Our London Correspondent from World Press.)

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald began his lengthy holiday with the luncheon at which he was entertained at the House of Commons by his National Labour Party.

After that function he "took the high road to Scotland"—his own description but he is travelling in a way he has never done before. He has gone in a small car with his daughter, Miss Ishbel MacDonald, as his sole companion and driver

We have heard Mr. MacDonald admit a love of speed, but this is a leisurely journey. After a month or two in Scotland he is going to South America. Looning bronzed, Mr. MacDonald said before leaving London that he was very well anr his eyesight was much improved. "I am beginning to feel the benefits of the freedom of a private member," he said, "and the exhilarating influence of liberty."

* * *

Chequers

Mr. Chamberlain has yet to take advantage of those Chequers week-ends with their accompanying generous allowance of £ 15 a visit

In the not very likely event of the Prime Minister declining to make use of Chequers the Act of 1917 lays down an order of succession. It runs:

The Chancellor of the Exchequer
The Foreign Secretary
The Colonial Secretary
The United States Ambassador in London.
The Minister of Agriculture
The First Lord of the Admiralty
The Secretary for War
The Speaker
The Lord Chief Justice.

But the Prime Minister can always take possession again if he gives the trustees three months' notice. To find the American Ambassador among the British Cabinet is strange. The provision is probably explained by the fact that Lord Lee, the donor of Chequer, married an American lady.

* * *

Cats

A London institution owns 35 cats worthy to be described as famous. They are on the staff of the Port of London Authority at London Docks, and are listed in the official account books under the reference "200/54/020—destroying" Vermin."

They receive salaries, in the form of meat, totalling £2 5s. 6d. a week. They account for half a hundredweight of meat in a weak. They earn their keep, for rats are diminishing rapidly at the docks.

One of them is wild, though gradually becoming tamer. He landed on one of the quays from a boat two years ago and has lived in the same building ever since, unseen except by the man who keeps him.

Another cat who reached the docks by boat was Portguuese Jack, a cunning mongrel more like a fox than a cat in appearance. He was a cross between a ginger and a Persian, and during his nine months' residence 100 kittens looking just like him were born.

A mummified cat, found 30 years ago with a rat in its mouth, is one of the exhibits in a museum of London dockland curious housed in a plywood warehouse. The theory is that he caught the rat just before a fire and was suffocated by smoke before consuming his prey.

* * *

Deposit

The Bill introduced in the House of Commons to require candidates at local government elections to deposit a sum of money as is done in Parliamentary elections, will command considerable support.

In Parliamentary elections the deposit is £150, which is forfeited if the candidate does not poll one-eighth of the total votes. The deposits proposed in local elections are £10 per candidate for country councils and £5 for borough or urban district councils. Lost deposits in Parliamentary elections are "forfeited to His Majesty"; under the new Bill they will go to the rating authority

* * *

From Ring To Opera

Mr. Tommy Farr will have another asset to fall back upon when his victorious boxing career drawn to a close.

Like most Welshman he can sing. Not only has he a good tenor voice, but ambitions as well, and they lie in the direction of opera. His fellow countryman, Mr. Parry Jones, the operatic tenor, is giving him lessons Farr, Mr. Jones says, takes music quite seriously. His tastes are wide: he is particularly fond of Wagner.

* * *

Books

English books are proving popular in the United States at the moment. The most remarkable evidence of this is that "Gone With the Wind" has hopped to second place among best-selling novels. Somerset Maugham's "Theatre" is challenging "Gone With the Wind" strongly.

American readers are keen on any little book that gives practical advice. That is perhaps why Dale Carnegie's "How to Win Friends and Influence People" has for sometime been the best-seller in the non-fiction lists

Noel Coward's autobiography, "Present Indicative" presses it hard, and Geoffrey Dennis's "Coronation Commentary" is being widely read

* * *

Will

We hear sometimes of a will that is written on a half-sheet of notepaper. The late Mr. J. D. Rockefeller's was emphatically not one of that succinct type The full text of it is published by the "New York Times", and it occupies, including the two codicils, no fewer than thirteen columns of that paper

A considerable part of it is taken up by the elaborate provisions concerning the trust which will be responsible for the administration of the tetsator's property. Some of the individual sentences in these paragraphs are of inordinate length, running to 250 words and more.

* * *

Mistake

We heard Mr. Lowell Thomas, the American radio commentator, relate an amusing incident in one of his broadcasts the other night.

After the death of the Japanese Admiral Togo in 1934 the National Broadcasting Corporation of America decided to give a memorial programme. The programme director unearthed a book of Japanese songs, but his selection of a suitable n[illegible] was handicapped by his c[illegible]ete ignorance of the meanings of the titles. He chose one he thought appropriate because of its slow, measured beat.

Japanese listeners eagerly tuned in to the programme. They were scandalised when they heard the sombre notes of the music. It was the tune of a Japanese drinking song customarily heard at saki carousals.

* * *

Incorruptible ?

A very interesting story, and one which goes to show that soldiers, diplomats and politicians are generally not quite so incorruptible as is sometimes pretended, is published by the London weekly.

During the early twenties of this century a young man joined his legation in Paris. Times were hard and his salary was small, so the youn man took to supplying his income by selling French military secrets to the Italians. Then the French surest began to suspect what was happening and sent one of its men, suitably disguised as an Italian, to pay him a business call. The deal was concluded.

Armed with this written proof, the French Government, through its representative in the capital of the young man's native country, informed the Dictator, and secured the young man's immediate recall.

It is from this date, says gossip on the Continent, that the anti-French sentiments of the present Foreign Minister of that country have become so noticeable.

* * *

Autographs

Part of the St. Hilaire Tysser collection of autographs was on view at a Viennese supper given by Sir Paul Dukes in London. This collection, which was begun in Paris by the Counts Apponyi, was continued in France, Hungary and Austria by Mr. Alfred St. Hilaire Tysser.

It contains some specimens to delight the heart of the autograph hunter. These include:

A bull, by Pope Gregory IX, dated 1234, with perfect seal and fringes.

A letter from Peter the Great to Charles VI, Holy Roman Emperor.

Autographs and letters of Napoleons, Alexander I, Nelson, Wellington, Talleyrand and Metternich.

The oldest passport (in the modern sense), dated 1629, signed by Count Collato.

The reputed last letter of Marie Antoinette, written in prison a few hours before her execution.

Referring to the deterioration of note-paper in the 18th century and early 19th century, Mr. Tysser said that George IV wrote on

(Continued on page 46)

Healthy, bright-eyed children!— how they enjoy their regular cup of delicious
'OVALTINE'
THE SUPREME BEVERAGE FOR HEALTH
Sold by all Chemists and Stores.
Agent: Jamna Wright, Sgs, Ripon Street, Calcutta, also at Bombay, Madras and Karachi.

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

School Girls Use Slick Americanisms

Growth Of Slang: Champions And Critics Of "Debunk"

The growth of slang and the influence of the cinema and wireless were among the subjects discussed at the annual conference of the Association of Head Mistresses at Brighton.

Speaking on the attitude of the average schoolgirl to English classical literature, Miss D. N. Glenday of Clifton High School, said modern life was so undoubtedly tiring that the younger generation looked for something which would soothe and relax. "Sentences from the classics strike them as old-fashioned and somewhat boring," she said, "whereas slick Americanisms meet their need at once and are far more effective. 'Make a getaway,' 'blurb,' and seize the bees' 'knees' are idiomatic expressions which will soon be part of our language."

Miss Glenday said that a girl of 15 wrote "Post lorder" for "postal order," while a girl in the sixth from writing of the French Revolution said, "Liberty they had, equality they had, but they left eternity alone." (Loud laughter.) "And ask a third or fourth from girl to write out the Lord's Prayer and you will find the results are astonishing,' she added.

CINEMA, READING, AND WIRELESS

Miss M. C. Murrell, of Thetford Grammer school, said that a questionnaire at the school showed that 50 per cent of the girls preferred the cinema, 33 per cent. reading, and the remaining 17 per cent the wireless. It was also found that 87 per cent of the children had wireless in their homes, and in spite of its lesser attraction a considerable time was spent listening in or rather, in some cases, in being present during "the incessant functioning of the radio."

The middle school, she added, seemed to be most film-minded, and the choice of films varied according to age. From fifteen onwards the girls preferred historical and costume films. The middle school were heavily in favour of detective thrillers, and the twelve-year-old appreciated mainly adventure and cowboy episodes. Only four children, never visited the cinema at all.

Regarding the liking for reading Miss Murrell said: "It seems to me that the really intelligent girl is stimulated by films and broadcasts to read more widely and that her private reading will gain from these other two interests. This opinion is borne out by the most intelligent girls in the school, for whom we need feel no anxiety. On the other hand, for the mediocre and non-academic type of brain, film and broadcast may be serious rivals to private reading."

"DEBUNKING"

Miss M. Muir, of Bridlington High School, raised the question whether the talkie and wireless had contributed to the ruin of our taste in English. "Why is it," she asked, "that we can tolerate such things as 'bilge,' and the latest symbolic slang, while our whole soul revolts against the abbreviations of alien growth and the soulless inventions of such vulgarities as 'debunk'? Is it merely personel prejudice, or is it a natural instinct? Such things as 'bilge' and 'bunk' are extremely expressive, but we should all revolt against the word 'debunk.'"

It greatly amused the delegates to know that their president, Miss Gwatkin, used the expressions "debunked" and "debunking" in her presidential address.

Miss Fox, of Beckenham County School, said that she did not think they needed to condemn slang entirely, because it was so much a part of the language. "I do not condemn the word 'debunk.' It is an excellent word, and I defy anyone to substitute for it a better. We must remember that there was a time when the word 'cab' was regarded as horrid, and people were told to say "cabriolet.' There was also a time when it was more than our head-mistress-ship was worth to say 'bus.'

"On the other hand, I do not think children ought to say to their mothers 'O.K. big baby,' and I do not think English children should use an expression which has not yet become naturalised."

NO LONGER "POTENTATES"

The president (Miss E. R. Gwatkin, Streatham Hill High School) in her address said that during the past fifty years there had been an enormous change in adult life and society notably for women. Nowadays children were more independent; they lived with their parents, no longer in nurseries; many girls came from homes where they shared the household work and responsibilities from an early age. Necessarily, they grew up sooner in outlook and in mental if not physical development. This must affect the treatment given, not only to sixh forms but to those in the middle school. A girl of sixteen or even younger who did the household shopping, cooked the meals and managed the household if her mother were laid up, and went on a walking tour with a girl of her own age in the holidays, was not likely to submit easily to school authority of the old type.

Miss Gwatkin said she would give children of all ages as much freedom as possible. The difficulties of this freer tretament would progressively disappear. For one thing, there are much less difference between the younger staff and the girls than there used to be. Much had been debunked in the post-war years; they owed some gratitude, she thought, to the younger college women for their share in the debunking of the profession

A young mistress just down from college did not suddenly become a potentate and feel that she must adopt a special attitude towards the girls. There was no reason why she should; as a teacher, her first business was to interest them, her second (which should follow naturally) to get them to want to exert their powers. Instead of the stock question, now less often asked about a candidate, "Is she a good disciplinarian?" two questions, "Does she make her subject interesting?" and "Do girls like her?" might be substituted. If both were answered in the affirmative, discipline—order in so far as it was necessary—would take care of itself. If not, something was wrong with the school

Miss E. M. Tanner, of Roedean was elected president of the association for the next two years.

In the workmen's town of St. Denis, Paris, the woman candidate is conducting the campaign of Municipal election personally. The poster reads: "The Frenchwoman must vote"

WOMAN GUARDIAN OF POLITICAL SECRETS

Miss Rose Rosenberg, who, for fifteen years as Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's personal private secretary and his confidante as Premier and as Lord President of the Council, has been in close touch with affairs of State, is saying good-bye to Whitehall. She is planning a long Continental holiday before taking up another appointment.

Few other women can know more political secrets, and none has guarded them more closely.

When Mr. MacDonald went to the United States in 1928 Miss Rosenberg went with him. One of her daily tasks was to meet seventy pressmen—representatives of newspapers in Great Britain, America, Canada, and foreign countries, and supply them with (or withhold from them) information. Soon after she returned from the United States she was called to Buckingham Palace to receive from King George V the honour of Commander of the British Empire.

Dependable Remedy

For all menstrual disturbances and a tonic for building up a woman's constitution

LODHRA

Obtainable at all Chemists.

Kesari Kuteeram MADRAS.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. P. M. ZAVERI & CO.

Try Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream as I did—

and you will see your skin become softer and lovelier every day

Your first jar of Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream will be a revelation. No cream you have ever used will cleanse your skin so thoroughly...will penetrate into your pores so deeply...will remove every trace of grime and make-up so quickly. Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream will leave your skin so clear, soft, and youthful that you will never again be without it. Start using Perfect Cold Cream...and watch your complexion grow lovelier every day.

Look your best with DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

The March Of Science

WONDERS OF SCIENCE

AIR SHIP THAT "EATS" THE AIR

Most flying machines push their way through the air—but here is one which reverses the process. It pushes the air through itself.

This unique airship has been built by a San Francisco inventor. It is a kind of all-steel zeppelin, filled with hydrogen or helium.

It travels by drawing in the air in front of it, and pushing it out behind. The process is exactly the same as that by which some fish pass water through themselves, and certain worms actually pass earth through themselves.

Large propellers in the centre of the airship suck air in from the "nose". This air is then passed through a wind-tunnel, which drives it out with tremendous force from the rear of the ship.

The containers for the hydrogen or helium are situated round the centre tunnel. Steering is by means of valves at either end of the airship.

Apart from its unique method of propulsion, one great advantage claimed for this zepplin is that, being made of steel, there is less danger of fire than in the case of most dirigibles, which are covered with fabric envelopes.

TO HELP RESTORE SIGHT TO THE BLIND

Very spectacular have been the exploits of Russian surgeons, especially of Dr. V. P. Filatov, of Odessa, in devising ways to save and store perfect eyes from persons who die in hospitals or from bodies otherwise available. The transparent fronts are removed from these corpse eyes, kept alive in hospital refrigerators, and later used for transplantation to the fronts of eyes of living persons who have been blinded by damage to this part of the eye's mechanism. No one yet has attempted to transplant complete eyes, something probably impossible because of the difficulty of making necessary connections with the optic nerve. It seems, however, that Dr. Filatov's method will provide new transparent fronts for many eyes which have lost this outward window by accident or disease.

THAT POPULATION QUESTION

And now decuplets nave been born in Japan. No wonder Hitler and Mussolini want to be on good terms with so prodigious a country.

ELECTRIC ALARM TO PROTECT ROOSEVELT

An electric alarm system whereby any of the President's secretaries can call an armed guard at a moment's notice has been placed in the executive offices.

The system connects the desks of the President's secretaries. Stephen T. Early, Marvin H. McIntyre and James Roosevelt, as well as those of Miss Marguerite Le Hand, his private secretary, and Rudolph Forster, the chief clerk, with a special annunciator installed on the guard desk in the outer lobby.

Call buttons are placed unobtrusively but conveniently at each of the dresks, and the annunciator would summon not only the White House policemen on duty in the lobby, but secret service agents who are always there

The offices of Mr. McIntyre and Miss Le Hand connect directly with the President's, one on each side of his, and a secret service man always sits on guard outside the other entrance. Police patrol the grounds outside the windows of the President's office.

A special arrangement keeps visitors from walking into Mr. Early's office unannounced. The door to his office, which is separated from the offices of the other secretaries, is locked electrically.

A jacquard loom invented by Mr. G. K. Manjarekar (inset), Superintendent of the weaving department of Sajjan Mills, Ratlam. Mr. Manjarekar started his career in the mill line as a mere "wrapping boy". He has served in the Prahlad mills, Bombay, Narsinggirji Mills, Sholapur, Nazaralli Mill and Bhandari Mills, Indore. The present loom was awarded a gold medal at the Industrial Exhibition recently held at Indore.

RESTORING LIFE

Remarkable experiments designed to reveal exactly how human beings die are being conducted by the Moscow Institute of Experimental Physiology and Therapy. "Death is a peculiar physiological process consisting of many stages," stated Dr. Brinkhonenko, the Institute's principal scientist, in an interview. "We are striving to discover in which of these stages science is able to restore life and when it becomes powerless."

ARTIFICIAL HEART

An artificial heart which pumps blood at the same rate and regularity of volume as a real heart forms the basis of the experiments. At first the scientists were able to revive life for a short period only, for after a few hours a reaction began and death again occurred. Greater success now attends the experiments. The result is that there are five dogs living "second lives" in the Institute's animal house They were killed in various ways, some being poisoned. Now all are in an equally good condition and are growing in a normal manner. The characteristics of shock—a condition often ending in death—are also being investigated. Workers introduce shock into the animals by experimental means and then effect a cure. The changes caused in the blood and their effect on the organs as the result of the shock are being studied. As the result of the Institute's work, Dr. Brinkhonenko is confident that a way will be found to restore human beings to life after sudden death.

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CAMPAIGN AGAINST CANCER

How To Anticipate And Defeat "Cancer's Sly Advances"

Cancer Incidence In Women ... Characteristics Of Tumour Of The Breast ... How Best To Combat The Danger ... Employment Of Roentgenograph ... Its Superiority As Diagnostic Method

(Specially Contributed)

So far as could be ascertained from available statistical material, total cancer incidence can fairly be distributed between men and women in the proportion of fifty-fifty.

CANCER OF THE BREAST

Another remarkable feature of the cancer phenomenon is that the disease is mainly restricted, in the case of women, to reproductive organs so that cancer of the female breast claims a fairly large proportion of death. When Dr. Adair, a well-known authority in cancerology, recently published a statement for the guidance of the public in the campaign of preventive measures against cancer, he properly stressed the necessity of early detection of breast tumours and the advisability of periodic examination as part of the programme of prophylaxis.

Although cancer of the breast could be detected (relatively) early, the high percentage obtained in its incidence is mainly due to the tragic neglect and delay that take place before the case reaches the surgeon or radiologist. And by the time it is diagnosed and therapeutic measures taken, the disease invariably has passed into an advanced and practically incurable stage. The situation, in addition, is worsened by the fact that this cancer shows a greater tendency, unlike the cancer of the carvix or uterus, towards early metastases owing to its site in the circulatory and physiological organisation.

EFFECTIVE CAMPAIGN

A surgical removal of the effected breast or such radiological treatment as may be advised in the circumstances of the case fails, in a majority of cases, to anticipate the dissemination through the blood stream and metastases of the malignant cells. In the face of this situation, the only reliable cure must be sought in measures of prevention that is to say, the earliest detection and treatment. All authorities are agreed that the best way to control this terrible human scourge is to dissemfnate the knowledge of its danger and to create cancer-consciousness of the kind that could lead to early detection and adoption of other highly important measures of prevention.

More, therefore, than the progress in the methods of treatment whether with surgical procedure or radium and roentgen therapy that in the diagnostic methods is of greater importance in the effective and systematic control of the disease. Greater effort is directed towards perfecting these methods which demand close co-operation of the clinician, pathologist, surgeon and radiologist contributing as each of them does to the task of early and accurate diagnosis.

ROENTGEN IN DIAGNOSIS

In this connexion, two interesting papers published in a recent number of the "Journal of the American Medical Association", Chicago, U. S. A., emphasise the value of roentgenology in visualizing tumurs of the breast. One of these deals with the results obtained by introducing radiopague substances into the milk duct and inflating the breast tissues with air. The conclusions drawn from from the study of cases subjected to this procedure in obtaining roentgen organs of the suspected tumour stress the possibilities of roentgen as an agency of diagnosis that is already employed in expert hands with satisfactory results in other diseases.

The summary of the other and lengthier paper features of roentgenographic examination in relation to the ordinary methods of palpation and pathologic examination and with special reference to the problems that cancer of the female breast presents, is worth reproducing:—

The roentgenographic examination of the breast is a more useful diagnostic procedure than is generally appreciated. A diagnostic accuracy better than that resulting from macroscopic inspection of sections can be attained. A remarkable high percentage of roentgen diagnoses is proved to be correct by histologic studies and this can be increased if the examination is more seriously and uniformly emphasised. Early malignancy can be very frequently determined, especially in the fat and post-climacteric breast. Otherwise there are many limitations to the roentgen study of the pathologic breast which probably could be materially reduced if resort were made to serial examinations.

USEFUL PROPHYLAXIS

If periodic examinations of normal breasts were carried out in women past 25 years of ge, we venture to say that a much more effective campaign could be therapeutically waged in carcinoma of the mammary gland because of the diagnosis of early malignancy so obtainable. The examination can easily be done with so little expense that it is entirely practicable from those stand-points. It is quite possible that the therapeutic effect on breasts of many endocrine substances might be revealed more graphically by the roentgen examination than by any other practical clinical method now available and this suggestion warrants further investigations.

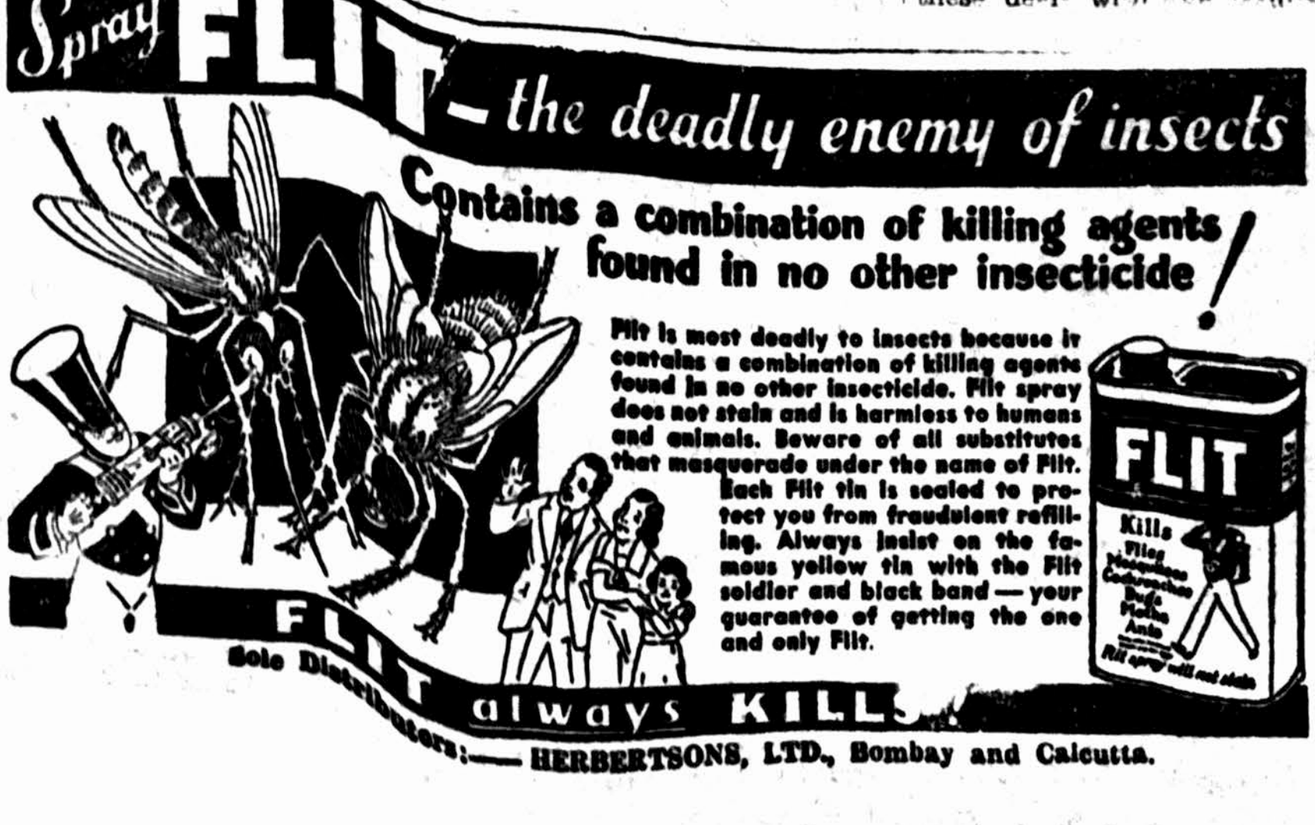
On the occasion of the visit of M. Moscicki, President of the Polish Republic (left), to Bucharest, he was greeted by King Carol and Prince Michael of Rumania.

Uncle Josh was lighting his pipe when Aunt Maria glanced up from her knitting. "John" she remarked, "do you know that next Sunday will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of our wedding?"

"You don't say so, Maria!" responded Uncle John, pulling vigorously on his pipe. "What about it?"

"Nothing," answered Aunt Maria, "only I thought we ought to kill them two chickens."

"But, Maria," demanded Uncle John "how can you blame them two chickens for what happened twenty-five years ago?"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Russian Saga At The Top Of The World

(Continued from page 5)

Pole after learning to live and travel in the manner of Eskimos; and Nansen, who turned his brilliant mind to the construction of a suitable ship and drifted across the sea not far from the pole, who taught the proper methods of attacking the problem with the tools available. They discovered much, and practically exploded the theory that there was a polar continent. Some of them even looked forward to the day when it would be possible to fly through the air, and do in a few hours what on foot and by ship took months and years of labour.

It was the airplane and the airship which unlocked the North. The comparative ease, and the speed, with which these flying instruments enable men to explore areas that could never be reached on foot or by surface vessel has been the most striking feature of recent polar exploration. The writer remembers the exclamation of a powerful Norwegian, who was driving dogs with supplies in the Antarctic, when one of Byrd's planes flew over him on its first test flight.

"I look up and see it come and then go, and I feel a thousand years old, old like an Eskimo," he said, thumping his big chest.

It was also the good fortune of the writer to see the start and the end of the first flight to the Pole, made by Byrd in 1926, and in the same year to see the Norge, the airship which carried Amundsen and Ellsworth, take off on its journey across the Pole to Alaska —the first two successful polar flights to be made.

Plane Wings Its Way

The island of Spitzbergen was at one time an outpost of the whaling industry, and it now supplies coal to Norway and Russia. But it is on the edge of the polar ice pack, and from it have started many ambitious attempts to cross the sea by air. The first of these was that of Andree, whose balloon drifted eastward and was lost in a mystery that was not dispelled until a few years ago when the bones of the crew were found on an island of the Franz Josef archipelago. Next was Walter Wellman, with his archaic dirigible, which came to grief only a few miles offshore. Years elapsed before Amundsen and Ellsworth made their first attempt, and then came Byrd.

Byrd covered only a few miles of territory which had not been seen before, but his flight proved that airplanes and engines were equal to coping with the Arctic, and that the new way to discovery was through the air. When one looked at Byrd's wide-winged airplane sitting on the snow, or watched the Norge fly slowly into King's Bay, one could see that for the Arctic a new day had arrived. To be sure, there are large spaces of the polar basin which have never been seen by man, where islands may exist, but when Byrd's plane winged its way over the white mountains toward the north and the sea, and when the Norge sailed in majesty out through the fjord, it needed little imagination to realize that the years of polar mystery had ended forever.

Soviet Adventure

Now the Russians are turning romantic adventure into a bustling commercial enterprise. What they are doing is not to spin the stuff of which old tales are made, although their saga will be filled with courage and daring, but to find out new things.

Their plan found its form slowly in the minds of men who turned to the north as naturally as the early sailors turned from Europe to the west. In their north country they found unlimited reserves of timber, great stores of gold and oil, and the metals needed in modern industry. There roved also the world's greatest fur supply. For the transportation of this wealth there lay across the ice ocean possible air routes to America. The vision stirred them.

The explorers were followed by administrators who laid out, towns, erected mills, dug mines. In the new villages appeared moving-picture houses and lecture halls and schools. The strategic commercial points were connected by air over 11,000 miles of airways, and the miles flown grew from 267,000 in 1934 to 1,389,000 in 1937. Along the Siberian coast, the Northeast Passage, was opened a waterway through the ice, and with the aid of icebreakers fourteen ships made the passage last year. Sixty years ago it took Nordenskjold two years to negotiate the same route. Wealth comes down the rivers to the sea to be taken away in Russian and British vessels. The Arctic is no longer impenetrable.

Now the air routes to the New World must be mapped. On the charts a direct line from the most westerly part of Russia to Bering Strait would pass a little to the Siberian side of the Pole. A line from Western Russia to Central Alaska would pass on the American side of the Pole, while a line from Leningrad to New York would cut across the southern part of Iceland.

None of these will be impossible air routes some day, and that is why the Russians are establishing a weather station at the North Pole. They want to know what the upper air currents may mean to a passing air fleet; what moisture, temperature, winds, may be encountered, and what the effect of shifting centres of polar cold is upon weather to the south. It may look a little mad and impractical at present, but it may not seem so thirty years from now. After all, the airplane has been in use for only three decades or so.

Sweet Zareena

(Continued From Page 12)

and take us for an attack?"

"Never," Afzal replied resolutely.

The Chief glared wildly, and curtly jerked his head. His companion uncoiled his whip. It rose, flashed across like a winged snake, and leapt high. Suddenly, Zareena ran forward, and covered Afzal. The whip cracked like a shot, and fell straight on Zareena. Her jacket was cut across, and blood trickled from her bosom. Afzal rushed at the huge fellow; but a blow sent him back spinning. He dashed against the wall, and crumbled down.

The whip rose again. Zareena sprang, and seized its handle. She faced the Chief, and knelt down.

"Oh please, please spare him," she entreated. "You are committing a great crime against Allah!"

The response was a kick. She fell prostrate on the floor.

Turning towards Afzal, the Chief pronounced, "I give you a chance, the last chance, till the moon rises to-night. If you remain obstinate, your eyes shall pay for it."

He left with his companion, dragging Zareena after him.

Evening passed. Darkness stole across. Escape of Afzal was impossible. The room had no outlet except a massive door, which was securely closed. He gave up hope, and resigned himself to fate. His eyes were precious to him, but not more precious than truthfulness and duty.

A low click fell on his ears. The door opened slowly. Something fluttered near him. In the twinkling of an eye, he was in Zareena's arms. Panting for breath, Zareena whispered, "Save yourself—no time to lose—they are preparing for a surprise attack—quick—warn your men—there is no guard outside now."

"Zareena, what will become of you?" Afzal asked.

"Never mind," she said

Afzal hesitated.

"Oh, please, please go," Zareena begged weeping.

There was a short embrace, a farewell kiss, and Afzal passed out.

"May Allah protect you!" Zareena pronounced huskily, her tears gumming her lips.

An effulgence of silver light was spreading over the distant mountains. In a moment, Afzal discovered the direction he was to take. He ducked behind rocks and trunks of trees. Then, he ran.

The moon rose up. Stars peeped. They encouraged Afzal on his desperate run. Mile after mile passed under his feet. At length, he saw the white tents of his camp.

"Halt!" broke a sentry's challenge. "Who comes there?"

Afzal could not reply. He dropped to the ground. The sentry picked him up. He was carried to the camp.

Quickly, men massaged his body. He was given a refreshing drink. Captain Afzal Khan regained his balance. Immediately, he interviewed the Commandant of the unit, and narrated everything. He repeated them briefly to his officers and men. The spirits of every one were quickened.

Bugles tore the atmosphere. Men doubled up to arm themselves. Their weapons clicked and glinted. Sharp commands rang through the air. The most effective positions were taken up. A heavy silence ensued. Then, from the mountains, Afridis poured themselves. At a prearranged signal, machine guns and rifles commenced a continuous fire. They sounded like thousands and thousands of gigantic trees crashing to the earth. Illuminating shots raced up and burst, revealing every human target. As dry leaves in a storm, the tribesmen fell. An assault, which followed soon, crowned the engagement. Bayonets flashed, and emitted shafts of brilliance striking terror into the enemy. When the northern star twinkled, the fight was over.

Yet, the victorious men advanced. They penetrated the forest, Captain Afzal Khan with his company in the lead. A cold wind was blowing. It braced them up. The rivulets, which gurgled here and there, seemed to cheer them.

A thrilling freshness began to pervade the air. The east blushed like a girl. Flashes of light danced over the horizon. The men halted.

Amidst groves of orange, and pomegranate trees, and circled by creepers with broad leaves and trumpet-like flowers, there reposed on the earth, a white building, nestling under overspreading branches. Its domes and minarets were small and beautiful. They were resembling buds of snow white blossoms. Dew drops glittered on them.

Captain Afzal Khan passed inside the building. He stopped near a door.

"Zareena!" he called.

"I am here," came the response in a weak and trembling notes

The door was not locked. Afzal pushed it open. Zareena lay on the floor, her face downward, and her hair trailing on the ground. Afzal encircled her slim waist with him arms. He lifted her, held her tight to his chest, and kissed her.

"Allah be praised! You are safe!" Zareena whispered.

Then, Afzal raised her face, and looked at it. He staggered. He swayed as though the room was rocking. Zareena's black, pretty, twinkling eyes were gone. Two sockets, with clotted blood remained in their places. The soldier's courage slipped down from Afzal. Something gurgled up his throat.

"Zareena; Zareena! Sweet Zareena!" he cried, and wept like a child.

The girl shook in Afzal's arms. Like a tender flower, her head drooped. For a moment, her hair rippled in thick waves.

When Afzal raised her face again, her brow was cold. Sweet, sweet Zareena was dead!

THE END

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Strange Talks From History

The Human Barricade

(Retold by Nariman Khory)

The small Dutch town of Maestricht was the scene of a curious battle in the early winter of 1576. The inhabitants, ever on the watch for a chance to free themselves from the tyrannical yoke of the Spanish soldiery, found it in the October of that year when, having bought over the German garrison, they rose in arms and drove the Spaniards out of the city. Montesdocca, the Spanish commander was taken prisoner, but the triumph of the patriots was short lived. In the neighbouring town of Weick, connected with Maestricht by a single stone bridge over the river Meuse which formed a boundary between the two cities, Don Francis d'Alaya, the lieutenant of Montesdocca, was already preparing for vengeance. He sent urgent messages for help to several Spanish commanders in the neighbourhood, and help was not long in coming. A large force under Don Ferdinand de Toledo soon arrived and the Spanish soldiers clamoured loudly to be led into battle against the rebels of Maestricht. But the burghers of Maestricht, their freedom won by a brave and vigorous move, were not likely to yield it again to the hated Spaniards without a battle.

The bridge over the Meuse—the only way which lay open to advance of the Spaniards from Weick—was defended by a strong battery and a large muster of determined citizens who had resolved to lay down their lives in the cause of their city's freedom. To advance over the bridge was impossible. "Even Spanish bravery recoiled at so desperate an undertaking," writes Motley, "but unscrupulous ferocity supplied an expedient where courage was at fault."

A WOMAN FOR A SOLDIER

To the soldiers fidgetting on the banks of the river, news was soon brought that one of their commanders had thought of a way of overcoming the difficulty of advance. The fact that the female population of the town of Weick outnumbered the male had given birth to this idea, and when the plan was revealed to the soldiers they greeted it with a sudden and unanimous outburst of laughter. Here, indeed, was going to be no battle but sport. Gleeful with the prospects of easy victory and eager to participate in the novel game suggested by their commander the soldiers rushed back to the town and began a systematic search of the houses. What little resistance was offered by the desperate fathers and husbands was instantaneously and summarily put down and each one of the Spanish soldiers emerged from the violated households carrying a woman in his arms.

The burghers of Maestricht, Assembly on the bridge-head then saw a sight which not one of them was ever likely to forget. They saw the Spanish soldiers advance, each fighter carrying a woman in front of him as a shield. They saw the Spaniards firing their muskets from over the shoulders or under the arms of their struggling prisoners and helplessly waited for their fate. For the citizens dare not bring their own battery into action at the risk of killing the women of Weick, many of whom were their own mothers, sisters or wives. The attacking soldiers 'thus buckered, to the shame of Spanish chivalry, by female bosoms moved in good order to the battery' and took it. Rebel Maestricht once again was subdued and the plundering, stabbing, drowning, burning, ravishing that followed were so dreadful that "the burghers who had escaped the fight had reason to think themselves less fortunate than those who had died with arms in their hands."

(From "The Rise of the Dutch Republic" by John Lothrop Motley.)

M. Paul Boncour, ex-Minister, addressing the gathering at the unveiling of memorial to Aristide Briand, dead Premier of France, in the courtyard of the Foreign Ministry

2. THE BARGAIN

COLONEL PERCIVAL KIRKE returned from Tangiers at an opportune moment for his king: James the Second. The rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth had failed and Judge Jeffries was soon to begin his notorious 'Bloody Assizes.' James then needed a man, ruthless and savage, to wreck vengeance for him on the people of Somersetshire who had so readily offered their armed help to the King's brother in his rebellion, and such a man was Percy Kirke. During his commandership of the garrison in Tangier Kirke had ruled like a despotic prince; his rapacity knew no bounds and his misgovernment was the terror of the populace for miles around.

Schooled as he was in the 'worst of all schools' of despotism, Kirke did not need to be told what was expected of him. From the moment that he and his soldiers—ironically called Kirke's Lambs—set foot in Bridgewater there began such a series of hangings and confiscations as rarely the villagers had witnessed. At Taunton, the Colonel made his headquarters at an inn known as the White Hart and at every meal-time, the sign-post of the hostlery served as the gibbet for some wretched rebel. Colonel Kirke and his minions looked on from their dinner while traitor after traitor was hung outside, and when the agenies of death, the condemned men convulsed their limbs, the Colonel called for his drummer to beat a tattoo.

MUSIC FOR DEATH DANCE

"Give the rebels music for their dancing," he would say.

One of the condemned men, an aged yokel was thus about to play his part on the White Hart signpost when a fair young girl came running into the inn and sobbingly threw herself at the Colonel's feet.

"Sir," she pleaded clasping her arms around the muddied boots of the soldier, "I pray you save the life of my father."

Kirke put away his tankard of ale and bending down took the arm of the girl.

"Ahe," he breathed, feasting his eyes on the shapely build of the suppliant, "you ask me too much, wench, when you ask me the life of a traitor. Anything but that, I would readily grant."

But the girl did not despair. Again and again she pleaded that her father be spared the humiliation of death on the gibbet. Fiercely she declared her willingness to make any sacrifice if her one wish was granted. Then she felt the grip of the colonel's hands tighten on her body.

"My pretty," he dragged her to his huge chest. "I'll give you your father's life. I'll give you anything you ask . . . and you'll give me your kisses."

The bargain was struck. But it was against the nature and training of Colonel Kirke of Tangier to keep it honourably. When with the promise of sparing her father, he succeeded in conquering the virtue of his fair suppliant, he had already given final orders to his soldiers for the man's hanging. Afterwards, for such was colonel's perverted sense of humour, the dead body of the father was shown to the girl.

(From Macaulay's History of England. Macaulay narrates this story but adds that for want of sufficient proof regarding its authenticity, "an impartial judge must reject it.")

World News From Across The Seas

(Continued from Page 40)

notepaper of which a charwoman would be ashamed to-day.

* * *

Prseident Of Basque

Jose Antonio Aguirre, President of the Basque Government, now fighting to the last at Bilbao, is an athletic, well-built man of 35, and has played for the crack Basque football team, the Athletic Club, many times winners of the Spanish football championship.

He was educated at the University of Deusto, a village near Bilbao, has a Basque wife and a small daughter to whom he is devoted.

President Aguirre is a contributor to the principal Basque newspaper, "Euskady". He has written several books, one called "Between Liberty and Revolution." Like most of the Basque, whom Mr. Lloyd George claimed as a kindred race to the Welsh, he is musical, and has a good tenor voice. In happier days he often visited the old-world taverns of Bilbao, drank the wine of the country, Chacoli, a very light type of claret, and joined his companions in singing traditional Basque choruses.

* * *

Fire ! Fire ! !

Fire has again been ravaging vast tracks of land in Canada. Figures issued at Ontario by the Department of Mines and Resources show that more than three million acres of forest were destroyed by fire in 1936 alone.

More than 80 per cent. of the outbreaks are attributed by the Department to man's carelessness. The value of Canada's forest heritage is shown by the statement that in 1936 the forests produced national wealth estimated at 300,000,000 dollars.

* * *

Nazi Justice

Shocking statistics of the Nazi terror in Germany are disclosed in the "Labour International Service," which was issued recently.

The following mass trials of the anti- Fascists took place in 1936: Wupper-Union" activities; Dusseldorf trial, 600 accused of "underground" political activities; Dusseldrof trial, 570 accused of "terroristic activities of the Red Front Fighting Society"; Zeitax, 150 accused of "high treason" by distributing pamphlets calling attention to low wages. Other trials were held at Elmshorn, 270 accused, Stuttgart 60 youths. Lubeck 250 accused, Kiel 60 accused.

In these mass trials alone nearly 3,000 anti-Fascists were sentenced to a total of more than 9,000 years penal servitude.

* * *

Debt

The half-yearly war debt repayment due from the British Government to the United States on Tuesday June 15 amounts to 85,670,765,05 dollars (about £17,-134,153 at par).

Arrears already total 786,144,837 dollars (£157,228,967), so Britain's indebtedness now amount to 871,815,602 dollars (£174,363,120).

* * *

Modernism ?

Dr. Inge computed that 11,396 books have been written on classicism and the romantic in literature, and in his presidential address to the English Association he said he was not going to contribute to that endless discussions.

Yet he proclaimed himself a romantic, not, perhaps, against the classicists but against the "modernist criticaster" who found that there was no room for the romantic in literature. Indeed, he had objections to make to all "moderns"—Shaw, Wells, Galsworthy, and that "minor light" Arnold Bannett included—and against "modernists" he uttered a considerable tirade.

Dr. Inge never quite defined this modernism, and it had to be gathered here and there that modernism covered psychological novels, political poetry, English tradition which included idealism and romance in literature. Yet he made it clear that he rarely read these modernists, and the object of much of his tirade was not so much their own poems and novels as their attitude to Victorian literature. Perhaps, like them, he has read insufficiently that which he scolds.

* * *

Map Room Group

Ever since he defeated Mr. Ramsay MacDonald at Seaham Mr. Sinwell has been the most trucculent of the Socialist front bench. Almost daily in attendance at questions, he has often with heat, championed cause his senior colleague have preferred to leave alone.

Mr. Shinwell and his friends have been meeting in the map-room of the House of Commons and have acquired the name of "the Map-room Group".

* * *

Remuneration

The "Spectator's Note-book quotes the Lord Chancellor's remarks in the House of the Lords on Tuesday June 15

"In this House we all give our services free. In another place they all accept remuneration now at £600 a year."

The "Spectator's" comment on what, so far at least as the Lord Chancellor is concerned, is a remarkably untrue statement is as follows:— "Our perhaps 'virtually' in the light of the little matter of the Lord Chancellor's £10,000 a year?"

* * *

So They Say

Youth is the time for learning, not for laying down the law on subjects of which their knowledge would not cover a six-penny coin.—Rev. F. R. Montgomery Hitchcock.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain—Chief architect of the political slum in which we are living—Sir Andrews McFadyean.

Head line right across five columns in the "Daily Express".

"Duchess of Kent, in yard wide hat, jammed in Ascot crush."

REVOLUTION THROUGH AGES

(Continued from page 37)

Communist systems now contending for mastery in Europe, I would ask you to believe that their hostility to the principles of racial, religious and political toleration must surely be a passing phase, a symptom of the confusion and unrest of the times.

The human spirit, having once broken its primeval shackles and emerged from its bondage, will never again submit to them for good. Evolution never reverts to discarded forms or organs. And the light that has dawned on our human horizon can never permanently set again. To believe the contrary would be to despair of human nature and to blaspheme out Maker. There may be a temporary eclipse, but never again can there be a return for good to the dark age for the human spirit. Time has one direction and never moves back.

And so in that faith as to the ultimate outcome I would ask you to remain true to our higher human ideals, to practise a wise tolerance amid the clashes of today and cultivate that spirit of forbearance and understanding, that openness to the light whencesoever it may come which is an expression of our best humanity.

I commend to you this reverence for fact, this reverence for humanity and practice of toleration as among the most precious gifts which you can carry into your life as a possession for ever.

I WONDER WILL HE APPROVE ?

All men approve of Beauty and necessarily of the cause of Beauty. He desires you to be perfectly beautiful and he will surely approve of the best means to that end.

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In The World Of Bridge

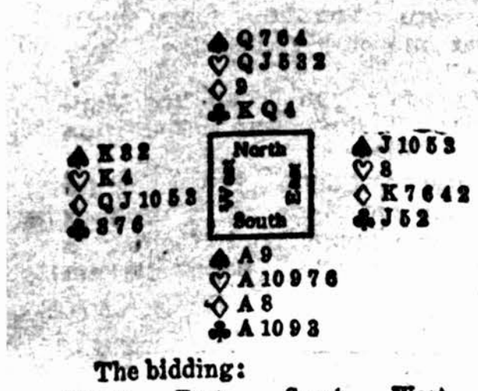
COMBINATION PLAYS

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest Player and Teacher", Says Ely Culbertson.

Sometimes the success of a hand depends on the position of one card, and then it devolves upon the declarer to lay the best plan for the snaring of that card. At other times there exists what may be termed a "combination play." As usual, I fall back on an actual example to illustrate the correct choice when both of these possibilities occur in the same hand.

North, dealer.
Neither side vulnerable.



The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1 ♡	Pass
3 ♡	Pass	4 N T	Pass
5 ♡	Pass	5 N T	Pass
6 ♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

Since North had passed originally, he felt that a double raise could not be dangerous despite the fact that his hand was not strong in honour-tricks. South, following North's strong bid, showed his four Aces by bidding first, four notrump and then, five notrump. He correctly figured that if North had a hand which was practically an opening bid he would jump to seven. But North, having given slightly more than his all on his first raise, could take nothing but negative action.

Declarer won the opening diamond lead, and saw that success apparently rested on losing no heart trick. The spade loser in his own hand seemed inevitable and, therefore, at first glance a heart finesse looked like the best chance.

But on reconsideration South saw that the ten trumps in the combined hands made the possibility of a singleton King far from remote. Had there been no consideration except that of losing no trump trick South, of course, would have finessed as the correct percentage play. But the winning or losing of a heart trick could be considered on this hand in close connection with the problem of South's losing spade. South saw that if he were to lose to the heart King he still would make the contract if the spade King were in the same hand with the vital trump honour. Therefore, he decided that this combination play gave him a better chance than the finesse in trump.

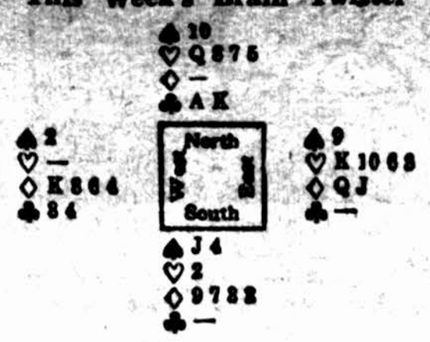
He laid down the Ace of hearts and, when the King did not fall, promptly ruffed out his losing diamond and stripped clubs from both hands. Then he led a trump. West won and had to return a spade, to avoid giving declarer a ruff and a discard. Dummy's spade Queen was put up and, when it held, declarer's troubles were over.

Obviously, a finesse in hearts would have resulted in the loss of one heart and one spade, since West easily could have exited.

JO-JOTTE POINTER.

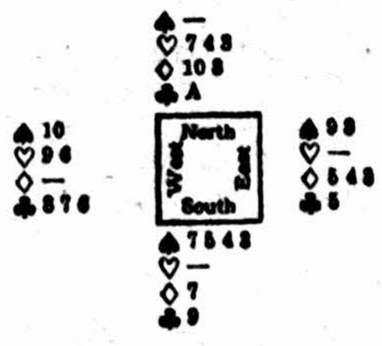
Is it ever worth while to make a bid of nullos at which you may win more than one trick—a possible loss of 300 or more points? (Remember that the nullos bidder pays 200 points for the first trick he wins and 100 for each other trick). The answer is: "Yes—under the right circumstances" When each player has scored a game, the rubber game is worth 300 points. If you are sure your opponent would score game as declarer, bid nullos even if you risk a penalty of 300 points. It may also pay if you have a fairly good chance to win no tricks at all at your nullo contract and thus win a bonus of 200 points.

This Week's Brain Twister



Spades are trump. South leads and his side must win five tricks.

Solution to Last Week's Brain Twister



There is no trump. South leads and his side must take four tricks.

South leads a low spade, North discarding the Ace of Clubs. West must win and if West attacks hearts North will take two heart tricks and two diamonds. If West leads a club, a diamond is discarded from the North hand. South winning with the nine of clubs. A low spade is next led, dummy discarding another diamond. The South hand is then good.

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FAIRIES REALLY DO EXIST

(Continued from page 9)

him, he will vanish from between your fingers!

There is the story in my part of the country of a man we will call Rafferty, who caught, or as we say "cot howld of," such a leprechaun. He threatened that by this and by that he'd spifflicate him if he didn't at once show him the fairy purse, and so frightened the manikin that he said he would take him to the spot.

So up hill and down dale the fairy took Rafferty. Now he would drag him through a bog, and now he'd take him through a blackthorn hedge until there wasn't a 'skreed' left on the unfortunate man's back. At last he brought him to a field of dock-weeds and showed him the particular weed under which the purse was buried many feet down. Whereupon Rafferty let him go as he himself ran home to get a spade to dig for the gold.

When he returned he found the whole field one mass of dock-weeds so that it was impossible for him to find the particular weed under which the purse was buried. After a short and poignant calculation, he reckoned that if he began digging up the whole field, he'd be in his grave when he finished it, and so had to go home a sorry and a wiser man! All our Irish fairies are terribly cunning.

But what's the good of fairies? you may ask, as John Connell, my ghillie, once asked me about the golden eagle, now extinct in the West.

Well, what's the good of golden eagles or moonlight or a Shakespearian sonnet? What's the good of anything strange or beautiful? But the Irish fairy, for instance, is both strange and beautiful, and beauty is its own reward.

Were I to speak to my readers of "the great god fairies," who stand seven feet high, with their triple-plumes of flame pouring out of their magnificent heads as both George Russell and Ella Young have described them, I believe they would admit them to be worth cultivating if only for their beautiful strangeness. (This is the triple flame-plume which, in the case of great pianists, has been seen by the clairvoyant).

I know a lady who met one of these god-like creatures, sexless and "with eyes like the flame of blue swords," in broad daylight opposite the Mansion House in Dublin. Ella Young herself told me almost exactly what the other woman told me, that "it was nearly impossible to look into their eyes, they were so piercing." To see them, however, you must have "the sight," for I have never heard of them appearing to other than clairvoyants, though I am not prepared to say they do not.

LINK BETWEEN TWO WORLDS

They are, in a peculiar way, the connecting link between the worlds visible and invisible. They have formed for centuries the tangible proof that the worlds invisible do exist, and for many who would sneer at a ghost, they are more real than mortals.

Some day I shall hope to get my own International Institute for Psychical Research to take up their investigation upon scientific lines. When we have done so, we shall probably issue a report which may or may not confirm their objective existence. Yet they exist!

Personally, I have no more doubt that the fairy exists than that I do myself.' Many years of investigation have convinced me that numerous people have both seen and spoken with the good people."

For those who are still sceptical, may I point out gently that only a few short years ago the 'ghost' was the Cinderella of science, and that no scientist was so little that he could not poke fun at the idea of human survival of death. The power of telekinesis was denied by the physicists. And until Dunne came along with his reasoned "Serialism," any man who was so rash as to dare affirm that it was possible to predict coming events, was regarded as fit candidate for the lunatic asylum.

Yet all these things are now admitted by either some distinguished scientists or laymen. Some day, the scientist may be compelled, strictly on the evidence, to admit the existence of the fairy!

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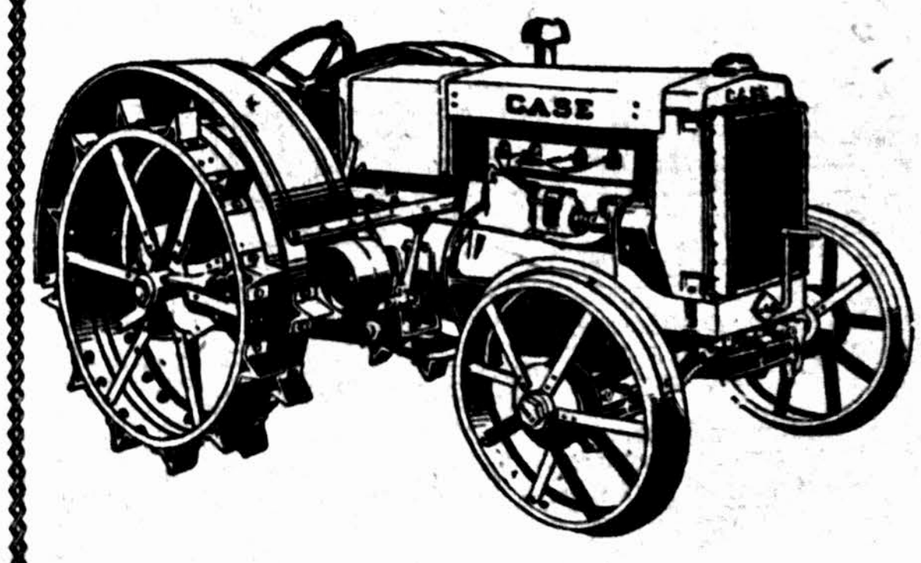

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

GOOD SPORT—Navy Bill: "What sports do you like best?"

Hollywood Katie: "Those who are free with their money and know when to say good night and go home."—U. S. S. Pennsylvania Keystone.

* * *

MONEY IN IT—Uncle: "And what are you going to be when you grow up, Freddy?"

Freddy: "I'm going to be a philanthropist; those people always seem to have such a lot of money."—"Pearson's Weekly" (London).

* * *

TAKING NO CHANCES—"You didn't carry out your plans to elope?"

"No, I found father was planning to move and I didn't know where we'd find him when we got back."—"Fred Owen in Portland (Me.) Evening Express."

* * *

WASHING UP—Smith: "I wear the trousers in my home."

Friend: "Yeah, but right after supper I notice you wear an apron over them."—"Christian Science Monitor."

* * *

ECONOMY—"You often cook much more for dinner than we use, darling."

"Of course! If I didn't, how could I economise by making left-over dishes?" —"Galt (Ont.) Reporter."

* * *

VIEW-POINTS—Dramatist: "I wish I could think of a big strong situation that would fill the audience with tears."

Theatre Manager: "I'm looking for one that will fill the tiers with audience."—"U. S. Coast Guard."

* * *

NEW—Teacher: "If you have ten potatoes and must divide them equally among three persons, how would you do it?"

Johnny: "I'd mash them."—"St. Louis Globe-Democrat."

* * *

PREFERENCE—Joker: "Waiter, bring me a slab of political pie."

Waiter: "Yes, sir. Do you prefer the applesauce or plum filling"—"5th Corps Area News."

* * * *

EDUCATED—Farmer Jones: "What did your son learn at college?"

Farmer Hicks: "Well, he hadn't been home three days before he showed me how to open a bottle with a half-dollar."—"Wednesday Nite Life."

* * *

ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS—"Last year I was in Ceylon during an earthquake. Everything rocked and rattled, the house creaked, the china flew about."

"That reminds me! I must fetch my wife from the station." —"Karikaturen (Oslo)".

* * *

NO OVATION—The actor was visibly downcast.

Wife: "Did you get any applause?"

Actor: "Yes, it sounded like a caterpillar crawling over a Persian carpet whilst wearing rubber shoes."—"Lustige Kolner Zeitung (Cologne)."

* * *

DANCERS REQUESTED TO WEAR FORMAL ATTIRE—SPECTATORS MAY ATTEND NOT DRESSED.

—"Putnam (Conn.) paper."

Reversing the usual procedure.

* * * *

A SURVEY of the headdresses alone tells the story of woman's pride in fashion elegance through the apes.—"Harrisburg paper."

Come to think of it, it sure does.

* * * *

FIRE LAID TO SUN SMOKING BED

—"Pittsburgh paper."

The lazy rascal has been warned before.

STRATEGY—The meek little man came up to the policeman on the street corner.

"Excuse me, constable," he said, "but I've been waiting here for my wife for over half an hour. Would you be kind enough to order me to move on?"—"Answers" (London).

* * *

"Papa what is an egotist?"

"An egotist, my boy, is a man who tells you those things about himself which you intended to tell him about yourself!"

* * *

"Many children are very clever."

"Yes, I met a six-year-old who spoke perfect French."

"How wonderful—where?"

"In Paris."

* * *

"Did you have a good time shopping yesterday?"

"No indeed. I found the dress I wanted in the very first store I went into."

* * *

Conductor—"How old is that boy?"

Father—"Four."

Conductor—"He looks like eight!"

Father—"Can I help it if he worries?"

Lady Customer (irritably): "Why is it I never get what I ask for in this shop?"

Assistant: "P'raps it's because we're too polite, ma'am.

* * * *

The cultured maid servant announced her mistress wife of the professor:

"If you please, ma'am, there is a mendicant at the door."

The mistress sniffed contemptuously:

"Tell him there's nothing to mend."

* * * *

Customer (who had ordered tea): "What is this? Is it tea or is it coffee?"

Manager: "What does it taste like?"

Customer: "It tastes like wood alcohol."

Manager: "Then it must be tea. Our coffee here tastes like gasoline."

* * *

Diner: "Look here, miss, I only had a portion of trout and here I'm charged for the whole fish."

Waitress: "Sorry, sir, but it's the custom of the establishment."

Diner: "Then it's a good job I didn't order beefsteak."

"I've been trying to think of a word for two weeks."

"How about fortnight?"

* * *

"Mother," said little Dorothy, "when are you going to give me that penny?"

"Didn't I say I wouldn't give it to you unless you kept still?" replied her mother.

"Yes, but I am sitting still," pleaded Dorothy.

"Well, the longer you keep still the sooner you'll get it."

* * *

Private Smith had been in the army a week when the sergeant asked:

"What do you think of the army as far as you've gone?"

"I may like it after a while," he replied, "but just now I think there's too much drilling and fussing around between meals."

* * *

A negro mammy down south named one of her offspring "Morphine."

"Why do you call her Morphine?" she was asked one day

"'Cause Ah done heard white folks say morphine am a produck ob de wile poppy, and if ebber a child had a wile poppy dis am him."

Our Humorist At Large

"I broke that mirror seven years ago, and haven't had any bad luck yet".

"Not the salt cellar, darling,—salt spilling means a quarrel."

The shoe salesman is in love.

"I've squared things with cook, my dear—she's not giving notice after all".

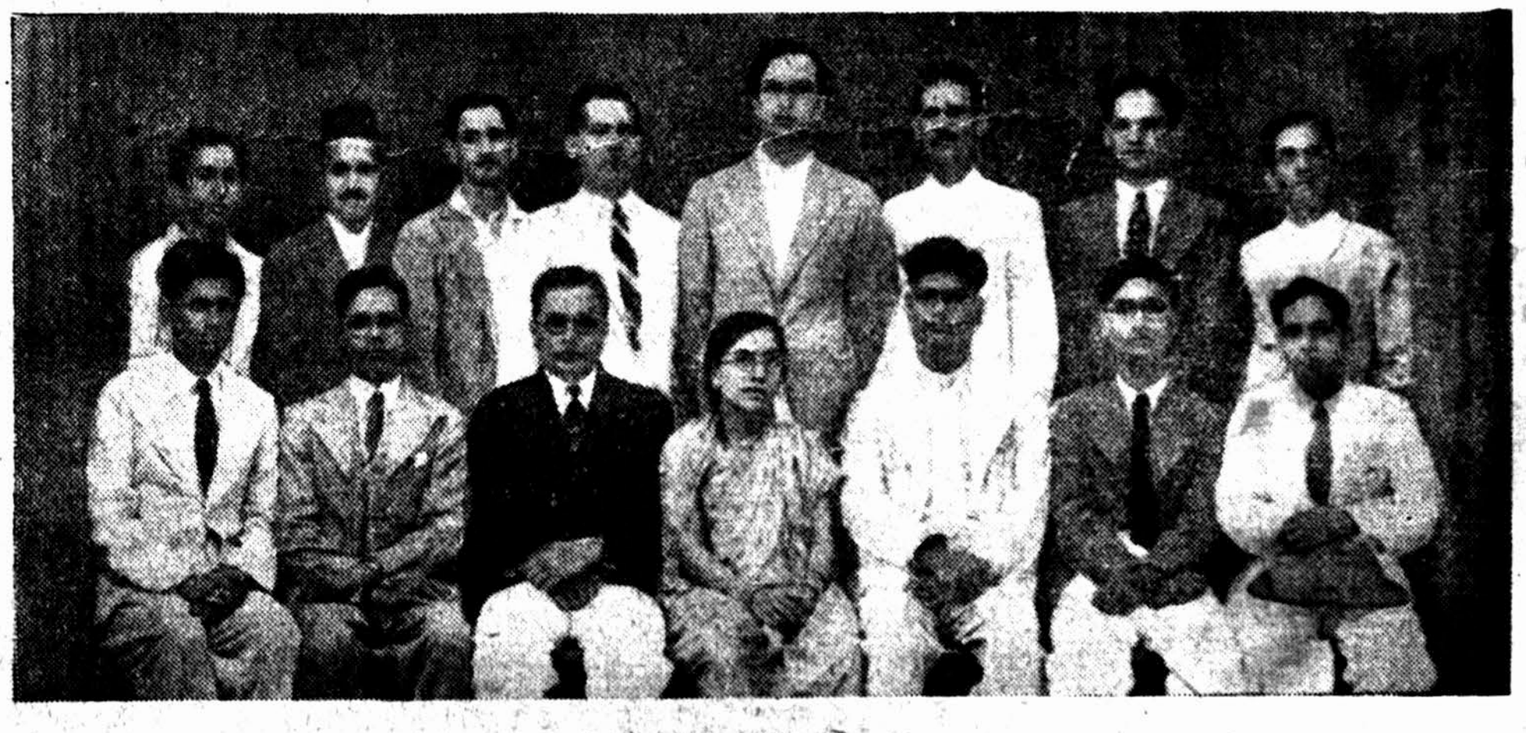
"It says here that a collar stud wash found in (hic) cow's shtomach! D' y' ever hear sush rot! As if a cow could get under a dressing table!"

"And so you want to share everything with me, Miss Annie? Suppose we start with the bill?"

Reflections.

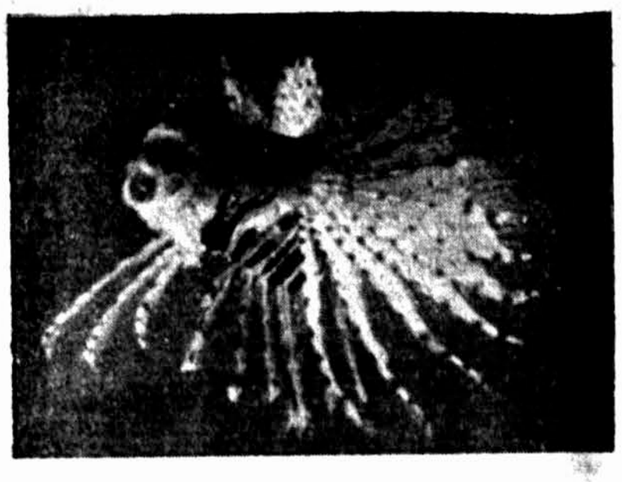
"Journey's End."

Group photo of supervisors and contestants for the All-India Typewriting Contest (1937) held in Bombay centre in the last week of June.



"Nature's Screen."

The scorpion fish opening its mouth.



"Wooing Time."

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THAT WONDERFUL CIRCUS!

SEE PAGES 24—25

FOR OUR CIRCUS COMPETITION.

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